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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Fiscal Year 1986

NORTH DAKOTA

JOB SERVICE North Dakota

Prepared By

RESEARCH & STATISTICS SECTION

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1986

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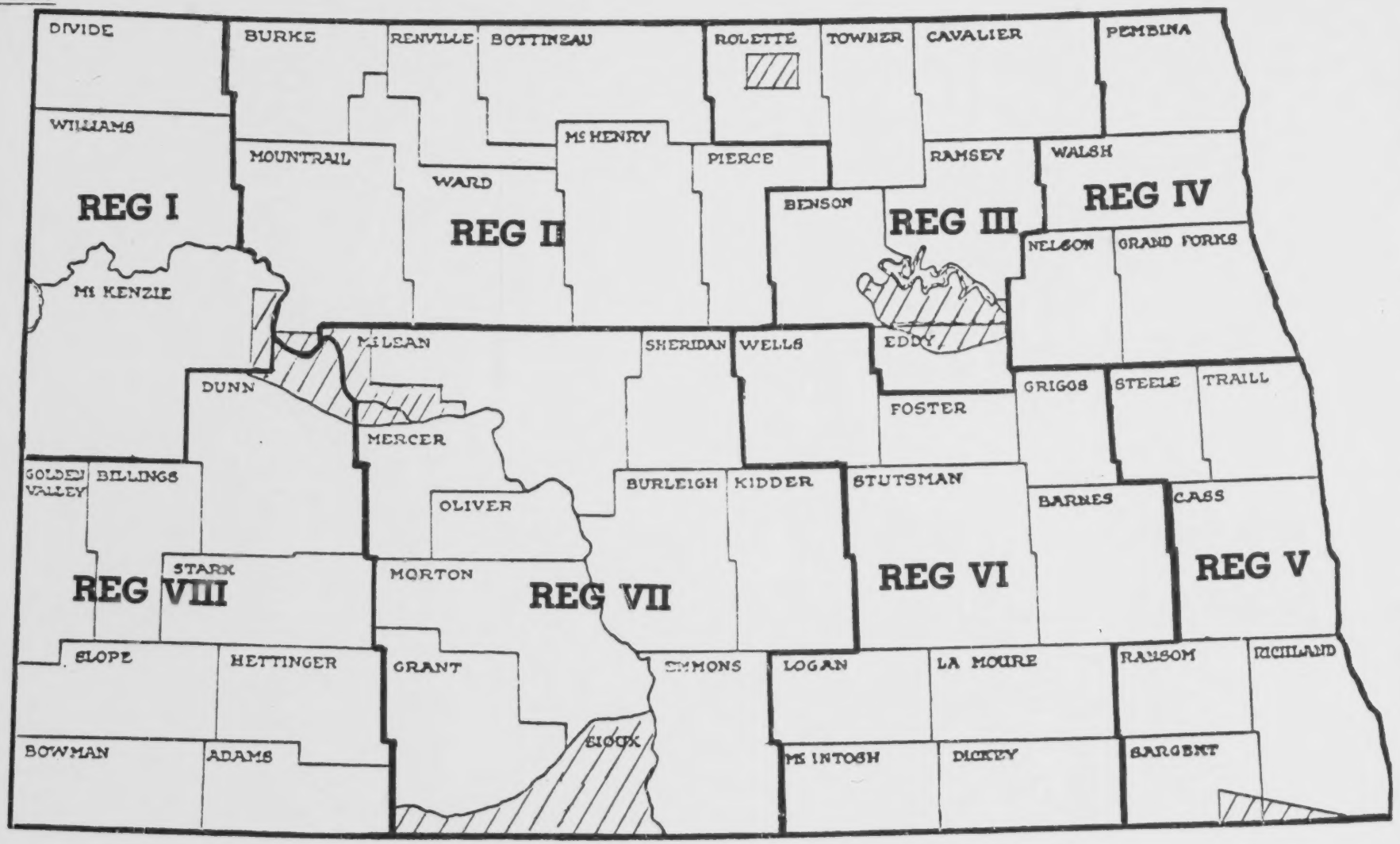
Map of North Dakota Counties, Regions, and Reservations

104° lon.

49° lat.



Reservations: Fort Berthold Turtle Mt. Fort Yates Fort Totten Sisseton

I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Two sectors of North Dakota's economy appeared to be responding favorably to the national recovery in 1984. Employment and earnings in the oil and gas industry recovered to a moderate extent from the "bust" of 1983 as national consumption of petroleum products expanded with consumer income. Similarly, nondurable goods manufacturing employment grew, presumably as consumer markets expanded for processed food and kindred products. Now, however, in 1985, the rate of growth in the consumer dollar has slowed and employment growth in these two industries has been halted. A slowing rate of spending by consumers, the strong American dollar, and growing imports of finished (rather than crude) petroleum imports are often cited as primary reasons for the decline in domestic mining employment.

Despite some growth in nonfarm employment levels during 1984, agriculture (the state's major source of economic growth overall) continued to lose profitability and farms. The dominant, underlying trend in North Dakota's economy since the drought year of 1980 has been established by the overall decline in agricultural commodity prices, the subsequent decline in the major source of collateral for operating loans--farmland, and the accompanying loss of farms. Overlying the intensified problems in agriculture were three events: a period of dramatic rise and then decline in mining employment, major pipeline construction projects, and in 1984 the completion of major power plant construction projects. As oil and gas exploration and energy-related construction and the related secondary effects of these episodes retreat into the past, the underlying problems in agriculture can be expected to be the subject of increased attention.

The rising national debt, creating a U.S. dollar that is highly valued in international markets; the increased attractiveness of expanding supplies of foreign agricultural commodities on the world market; large supplies of commodities in the United States; and the lack of economic growth in nations, which are potential importers of U.S. agricultural commodities, are factors which have more to do with North Dakota's economy than does the national upturn in the business cycle as

a whole. That is not to say that certain industrial sectors are not positively affected by national trends. Defense spending, for example, appears to have some positive influence on a small number of firms in North Dakota. But these developments, although they have local significance, are lost in the much larger agriculturally dominated economy of the state.

Because so much of North Dakota's nonfarm economy is tied directly to or in major ways depends upon agriculture, the outlook for nonfarm wage and salary employment growth is bleak. By historic standards, nonfarm wage and salary employment growth has been very slow during the first half of the decade. Since the conditions affecting agriculture that appear to have been responsible for the slow rate of growth in nonfarm jobs are expected to continue, constraints to growth in the nonfarm labor market are expected to persist.

However, because the trend in growth in the number of nonfarm jobs is modest does not mean that change in the labor market is not occurring. A declining number of farms affects the size of retail trade areas. Local communities must now compete for sales from a diminishing number of farm families. Larger farms in these same areas could, in turn, achieve economies of scale only through the application of technologies that require support services from ever more remote communities.

In addition to the rural-to-urban movement of farm and nonfarm employment and population, other processes reflecting the change in the labor market are described in the Annual Planning Report. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 27,943 persons aged 60 to 64 at the beginning of the decade. Many of these people were in the labor force (40.9 percent), and many have reached or will reach retirement age between 1980 and 1985. Retirement and other reasons for withdrawing from the labor market create replacement need--job openings for individuals entering the labor market. In addition, nonfarm employment data clearly indicates that there is a shift taking place away from goods-producing industries and towards employment in services-producing industries. The influence this shift appears to be having on average earnings per job and the further potential this shift has for growth in local consumer purchases is also highlighted as part of the text.

The major purposes of the Annual Planning Report, then, are to provide an introduction to labor market statistical data and a supporting interpretative approach that would facilitate analysis of labor market trends by individuals in their own localities or areas of special interest.

Data only becomes information when it is interpreted. We have sought, in this report, to develop a framework within which to accomplish the task of transforming data into information in a way that readily lends itself to extension from the state to the local level of analysis. That framework involved developing a national trend analysis (Chapter II), establishing the regional context (Chapter III), and focusing on the state itself and its industries within those contexts. It is hoped that state-level analysis and county-level data in the appendices will assist local analysts in determining how data for their area can best be used.

One of the main issues we have sought to raise in moving our own analysis from the national to the state level is whether or not such popular measures as the unemployment rate have the same meaning on the state (or local) level as it does on the national level. The discussion in the Annual Planning Report makes it apparent that local analysts using the unemployment rate, or other commonly accepted labor market indicators, are likely to need to adapt these concepts to local economic conditions.

Standard tables and appendices in the Annual Planning Report have been expanded as data has become available from the 1980 Census and from other sources. The Fiscal Year 1986 Annual Planning Report includes a new Appendix VII focusing on characteristics of individuals served by Job Service North Dakota. These are state-level summary data but, as is often the case, similar data is available on request, through published Census data, and at the county or multi-county regional level. Much of the data published in this volume is, however, either unavailable or inaccessible to many people. The tables in Appendix IV (Poverty), for example, have not been published before and are available only on computer tape.

II. THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the United States grew from 96.2 million in February 1985 to 96.5 million in March 1985, marking the nineteenth consecutive month of employment increase in the current expansion of the national business cycle. 1/ Employment gains have been spread across most nonfarm industries, with the exception of employment in transportation, communications, and public utilities which declined slightly from February to March, and declines in manufacturing employment which began in January and have continued through the spring and early summer months of 1985.

Nationally, the number of employed persons in all types of jobs grew from an annual average of 100.8 million in 1983 to 105 million in 1984 as the civilian labor force expanded at a rate of 4.1 percent. Additional jobs brought the unemployment rate down from 9.6 percent to 7.5 percent over the same period, with further declines to 7.3 percent for March 1985. Employment during 1985 appears to be unlikely to average more than 107 million jobs, and unemployment is likely to remain in the 7.3 percent vicinity for the year as the pace of the economic recovery slows.

Several analysts have indicated that economic trends and institutional conditions established by federal fiscal policy, the supply of money and credit as determined by the governors of the Federal Reserve Board, and the constraints of the world economy will contrive to bring about slow but positive short-term economic growth for the nation. Interpretations of many forecasting models lead to the expectation that the unemployment rate will average 7.3 percent to 7 percent for 1985 and that it will fall moderately to between 7.1 percent and 6.6 percent for 1986. (Crary, Howrey, and Hymans, 1985: Wakefield 1985; Zarnowitz 1985)

1/ Basic data, various issues of: Survey of Current Business, United States Department of Commerce/Bureau of Economic Analysis; Economic Indicators, Council of Economic Advisors (May); and Monthly Labor Review, United States Department of Labor.

Nationally, the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index is expected to stay within a moderate range of 3.8 percent to 4.7 percent for 1985-1986 (although some indicate a faster rise to the vicinity of 5 percent in 1986), very near the 4.3 percent rate of growth in prices established during 1984.

Inflation is expected to be contained by plentiful supplies of raw materials, especially energy inputs to the production process, and by a strong American dollar which encourages the importing of comparatively inexpensive foreign goods. As U.S. News and World Report points out: "Even if the dollar loses some value, it is so strong that it will continue to hold down prices of imported goods and U.S. products that compete with them." (1985:53) Moderate growth in consumer prices implies that worker earnings will not be eroded by the rapid price escalations of the late 1970s and the first two years of this decade. Continuity and stability in lower inflation rates stimulates consumption and continued economic activity.

Low rates of consumer price increase are associated with another phenomenon that is expected to characterize the economy through 1986--continued high, real interest rates. The decline in the rate of inflation growth has been paralleled by declining interest rates, with real interest rates, therefore, remaining as one of the major constraints to rapid economic growth. Three Months Treasury Bills, one of the chief instruments the federal government uses to finance its growing debt, declined from double-digit rates of return in the first half of 1982 to 8.57 percent in March 1985. Trends in interest rates, measured with short-term Treasury Bill rates, are expected to average in the 8.4 percent to 8.8 percent range in 1985, with an upturn expected for 1986 which would average slightly less than 9.2 percent. Little change expected in interest rates and inflation staying at moderate levels means that the real cost of borrowed money is likely to remain as a continued major impediment to rapid economic growth.

Concerns about the duration of the current expansion were voiced in late 1984 by survey respondents in a poll of National Association of Business Economists. "(N)early 80 percent (of the economists responding to the survey) expected the next recession to begin by mid-

1986." (Barfield 1984:83) Three primary concerns cited as reasons for a halt to economic expansion in 1986 were: (1) A large federal budget deficit, (2) High interest rates, and (3) A continuing loss of competitiveness by U.S. industries in world markets. (Barfield 1984:84)

The continued growth of the federal deficit has been financed with domestic and foreign purchases of Treasury Bills and other federal obligations, creating intense international competition for U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the rapid rise in the value of the dollar makes imports much cheaper and U.S. exports much more expensive to foreign consumers than they were as recently as 1980. 2/ "The increasingly important role played by imports in satisfying both investment and consumer demand was seen in the unprecedented $59 billion worth of capital goods imported in 1984; this represented a 46 percent rise over 1983. Imports of consumer goods also jumped 33 percent over the year." (Szarek and Costello 1985:11) Imports have made a significant contribution to containing inflation, but they have also been a major determinant affecting the nature of employment growth in the current recovery.

Nationally, substantial employment growth has occurred in construction, defense-related industries, personal and business services, and, in particular, in those industries associated with acquiring, transporting, distributing, and retailing imported goods. Employment in many nondefense-related, goods-producing industries and industries that supply raw materials to those industries has declined while services, distribution, and retailing employment has expanded. "Over the past year, job growth in services, which now represent about

---

2/ Index of the trade weighted average exchange of value of the U.S. dollar, annual averages, March 1973 = 100.

1977 $103.31	1981 $102.94	1985/February $158.43
1978 $ 92.39	1982 $116.57	
1979 $ 88.09	1983 $125.34	
1980 $ 87.39	1984 $138.19	

Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C., various issues.

75% of all nonfarm employment, has accounted for over four-fifths of all new job growth." (Business Week 1985:33) Employment growth during the current expansion of the economy has not been spread evenly across all industries and, therefore, has not been spread evenly across all regions of the country.

III. THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

The current national economic expansion is being led by a growing federal budget deficit, a situation that creates advantages for some industries but disadvantages for other industries. "An increase in the structural budget deficit tends to increase economic growth. Either higher government spending or a reduction in taxes increases disposable income and the demand for goods and services." (Financial Letter 1985) The growing need to finance the federal budget deficit both stimulates consumption and, by raising the value of the dollar, makes it possible for a growing proportion of consumer demand to be met by imports. For the domestic economy, meeting expanding demand in the current recovery is limited to industries that have a strong position against international competition. Because these industries are concentrated in some areas of the country, and because the services base of the most rapidly growing types of employment are found in association with large population centers, certain regions of the United States are responding more readily to the national economic expansion than are others.

Of nine Census Divisions, one major forecasting service suggests, employment in the West North Central Region is likely to grow at a rate of 2.3 percent, ranking sixth among all regions in employment growth for 1985-1986. Personal income is expected to grow even more slowly with the plains states placing last among all regions. 3/ Although some states in the region with "high tech" components in their manufacturing base and with large concentrations of service-industry employment will experience stronger upturns in employment and personal income, low farm income, related slow sales of locally manufactured farm inputs, and interest rate constraints on construction activity will act as strong suppressants to growth in personal income for the 1985-1986 period. (Chase 1984:B-4) For the region as a whole, ". . .

3/ States found in the West North Central Plains Census Division are North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

the continued high value of the U.S. dollar, high interest rates, and less-than-robust consumer demand for meat products continue to pose difficult problems for the farm sector in the West North Central Region." (Chase 1984:WNC-3)

Relatively lower population densities in most plains states means that the major factors affecting their economies rest not so much on producing goods for final consumption in local markets, but in exporting goods to other regions of the country and abroad. The distance from consumer markets is reflected in the fact that only 19 percent of the region's employment is found in manufacturing while 22.4 percent (1980 Census) of all employment in the nation is found in manufacturing.

On the other hand, extractive industries and agriculture, whose markets are international in scope, comprise much more of the employment in the plains states than nationally. Employment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries comprised 7.4 percent of all employment in the region in 1980 in comparison to 3 percent nationally.

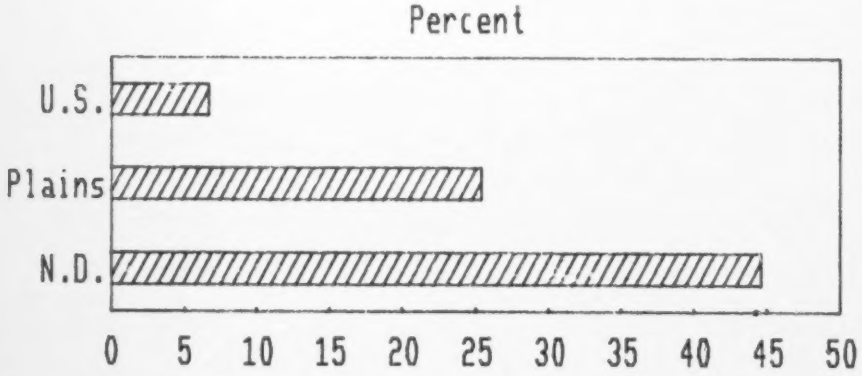
Final international demand for agricultural goods and other raw materials produced in the region, would appear to be better predictors of the region's employment growth than such traditionally watched national growth indicators as final demand among the nation's consumers. Nonagricultural and nonextractive industry employment of the region is guided by the need to provide locally produced inputs to the movement, processing, and export of those goods. Employment in transportation systems, the wholesaling of intermediate goods such as electricity, and manufacturing are, in large part, dependent upon the sale of agricultural goods. Nationally, for example, 18.2 percent of the employment in nondurable goods manufacturing is found in food and kindred products, while in the West North Central Region, 34.4 percent of nondurable goods manufacturing employment is found in food processing.

Comparatively less manufacturing in the region than in the nation, and a greater proportion of that manufacturing devoted to the processing of agricultural products, highlights the dependence of the region's industries as a whole on agriculture. States within the

region vary somewhat in their involvement with the processing industry. Such states as South Dakota and Nebraska have in excess of 53 percent of their nondurable goods manufacturing in food and kindred products processing, while Missouri has much less with 22.5 percent of its nondurable goods manufacturing employment in food processing. Even so, all of the states in the plains region have a great proportion of their nondurable goods employment in food processing than can be found in the nation.

But even neighboring states with economies diversified by other, nonagricultural natural resources and tourism, such as Montana and Wyoming, have had economic progress impeded by stiff international competition fostered by the appreciating U.S. dollar. ". . . (T)he high value of the U.S. dollar has been hurting the . . . (Montana lumber industry) . . . as Canadian lumber floods the market." (Chase 1985b:MTN-20). And in Wyoming, "The current weakness in the energy market has . . . depressed (the) oil and gas extraction and coal mining sectors. In Wyoming's other major energy resource, uranium, low-cost foreign (especially Canadian) competition and slack domestic demand have combined to prevent any significant recovery from occurring." (Chase 1985b:MTN-36) With foreign goods manufacturing using less expensive raw materials and energy, and with U.S. primary raw materials

Agricultural Production Expenditures Relative to Disposable Income: 1982



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis 4/84

at a competitive disadvantage, there are few plains states without major goods-producing declining industries and dislocated workers. Nowhere is that dislocation more apparent than in the largest and the most broadly distributed plains industry--agriculture.

One measure emphasizing the scale of agriculture's impact in the plains region is a comparison of the dollar volumes spent by farmers and ranchers to run their businesses, with the total amount of disposable income (the amount available to the consumer for the retirement of debt, savings, and consumption) in the region.

In 1982, spending by farmers and ranchers on agricultural inputs comprised an amount equivalent to 25.4 percent of all disposable income in the West North Central Region, in contrast to only 6.7 percent nationally. Spending on farm/ranch inputs for machinery, fuel, chemicals, seed, crop insurance, livestock, veterinary services, etc., starts a chain reaction among the manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, the transportation industry, and financial community that, in turn, further triggers growth in employment.

Much of the spending on farm inputs is based on assumptions made about the continued value of current farm assets and confidence in the prospect of continuity in the value of farm outputs. Thus, expected declines in farm cash receipts for grain and livestock products throughout the region for the 1985-1986 period, forms the basis for a forecast of slow growth in employment for the region as a whole, in comparison to the national growth rate.

In the face of declining commodity prices, and declining land values (which form the basis of collateral for operating loans), farmers and ranchers have clearly adopted a strategy of slowing, controlling, and reducing expenditures for agricultural inputs. According to the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank's first quarter survey of rural banks, ". . . for the second consecutive quarter, more than half of the bankers say that farmers in their areas have been spending less

than a year ago in the last three months." (Agricultural Credit Condition Survey 1985I) [4/]

Given the reduced rate of expenditure on farm/ranch inputs and the scale of the role farm inputs play in triggering employment growth throughout local economies in the plains states, it appears that nonfarm employment growth in most plains states is destined to grow very slowly in comparison to the nation. Not only are farmers and ranchers being required to "operate more conservatively" in order to survive, an increasing proportion are being forced backward into debt by declining land values. In the Tenth Federal Reserve District, which encompasses many of the middle plains states, Drabenstott and Duncan observe that ". . . land values have dropped a third from the market highs reached in early 1981--and land values were falling more rapidly as 1984 ended. Barring a decline in real interest rates or a rise in farm product prices, district farmland values seem destined to fall to about 50 percent of their previous market highs in the next year or two." (1985:4) The scale of the constraint declining farmland values will place on each state's nonfarm employment growth will depend, in part, on the size of the role agriculture plays in each state's economy, and how extensively each state's economy is divorced from its dependence on other extractive industries.

Regional modeling and analysis of the economies of the plains states have tended to indicate that growth in employment and earnings in the region as a whole--and several states in particular--are difficult to anticipate with a great degree of accuracy given only national business cycle forecast information. Friedenberg and Bretzfelder note, for example, in their analysis of historic nonagricultural wage and salary employment and earnings, that the plains states respond to national business cycles at a less than average rate in comparison to the rest of the nation ". . . because fluctuations in agricultural production, which substantially affected

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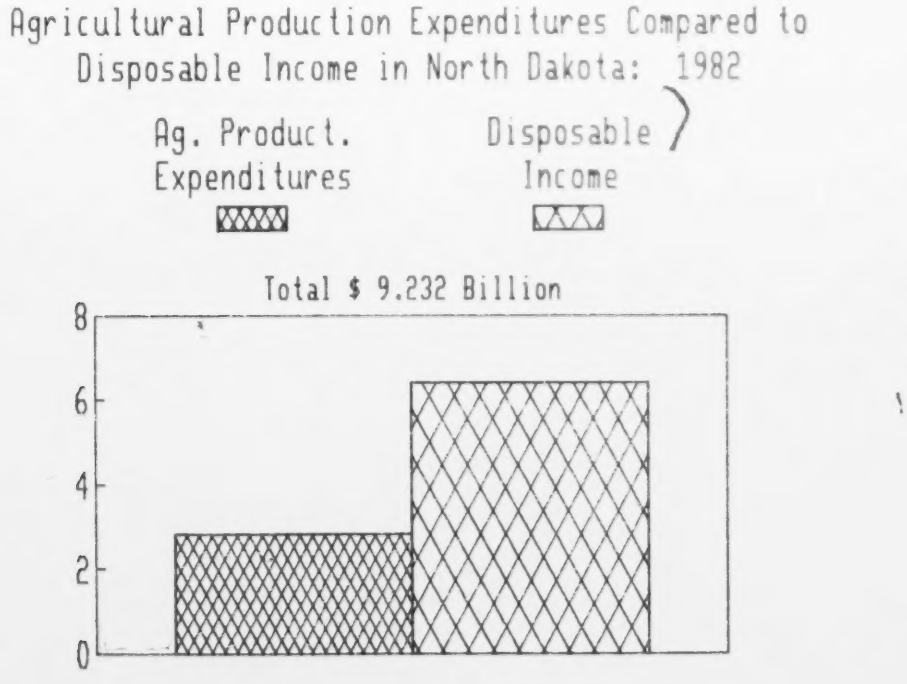
[4/] States in the Ninth Federal Reserve District are Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, Northwestern Wisconsin, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

nonfarm payrolls in the region, were relatively independent of the national business cycle." (1980:24) More recent analysis within the region suggests that the more removed a state is from the industrial mix typified by the nation as a whole, the more tenuous are the forecasts of employment growth based on the national business cycle. "The best forecasting models for our eastern states (in the Ninth Federal Reserve District)--Minnesota and Wisconsin--turned out to closely link the state economies to the national outlook, while the best models for the western states--Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota--instead mainly emphasized recent local developments." (Amirizadeh and Todd 1984:9) In summary, the near-term economic future of many states in the northern states appears to be tied to factors outside the positive scope of the present national business cycle.

IV. AGRICULTURE IN NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota falls into that class of states within the plains region whose economies are affected more by agriculture than any other single industry. Growth in North Dakota's economy is driven largely by consumer expenditures, which are based upon the growth in disposable income, and upon the investments made by producers to meet national and international demand for agricultural and energy goods.

The scale of the investment in the production of agricultural goods reached its high water mark in 1982, when the $2.8 billion in agricultural production expenditures were almost equal to half of the disposable income available to all North Dakotans for personal consumption expenditures. In 1983, due to the Payment-In-Kind program, production expenditures declined by 3 percent as the number of acres planted to major crops declined by 15.2 percent. More current estimates are unavailable, but it appears unlikely that spending for



1984 and 1985 grew at a rate substantially above the rate of inflation. A recent study has indicated, for example, that declining energy prices have brought appreciable relief to the rising cost of essential inputs (see Little, Johnson, and Helgeson, 1985:28-31), and the constraints of declining commodity prices have forced many farmers to severely restrict discretionary purchases.

In 1973, North Dakota's farmers received $1.33 in cash receipts from the marketing of crops and livestock for every dollar they invested in production expenses. The value of their commodity inventory rose to $280.7 million from $5.4 million the year before, and government payments declined by almost half to $119.4 million in comparison to the previous year. Ten years later, cash receipts had risen only 25 percent in nominal dollars to $2.8 billion, while the federal Payment-In-Kind program resulted in increased government payments to North Dakota's farmers of $578 million. With only $1.02 returned for each dollar spent in farm operating expenses in 1983, the majority of realized net farm income could be attributed to government payments. In the preceding year, cash receipts produced only $.97 for every dollar of production expenditures, and in 1981 the ratio stood at $1.01 per dollar of production expenditures. (Data--Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1985, see Appendix III) The period 1981 to 1983 marks the only consecutive three-year period in the past 15 years when cash receipts from the marketings of farm products in North Dakota so consistently returned so little in comparison to production expenditures. According to preliminary data, cash receipts declined by 4.9 percent in 1984. (North Dakota Agricultural Statistics, 1985:9) With prices for major crops expected to decline and remain low during 1985 and 1986, an increasingly important strategy for farm survival will be cost control.

There are indications that the average price of a bushel of wheat will fall from $3.62 in 1984, and some concern that it could reach

$2.70 per bushel as an average for 1985. [5/] (Business Week 1985b:32) Falling commodities prices are likely to push land values even lower during 1985 and 1986 than the 8 percent decline experienced between 1983 and 1984. (Data--Johnson 1985:7) Wheat comprised 45.7 percent of the cash from the marketing of commodities in North Dakota during 1982. The forecast of even lower wheat prices and the further decline in farm land value seems likely to drive even more farmers and ranchers below the level where they owe more in interest payments than they earn from the sale of commodities. Survey results reported in early 1985 indicated that ". . . farm operators with debt/asset ratios above .40 (40 percent) represent . . . 36 percent of the operators" in North Dakota. (Pederson, Watt, and Vreugdenhil, 1985:4) These trends suggest that a number of farms will adopt a strategy of survival that is based on constraining costs, and that a number of these farms are unlikely to survive to see improved commodities marketing conditions.

Commodity price declines since 1980 have come about largely as the result of consuming nations' inability to afford the appreciating U.S. dollars needed to purchase American commodities. (Dakota Gold, 1985:9) Slow economic growth among consuming nations and an inability of these nations to service their existing debt have also hampered the volume of commodities sold to these traditional importers. Increased volumes of production in nations, including the U.S., that have traditionally exported grain, and increased agricultural self-sufficiency among nations that have traditionally imported grain have led to reduced demand for U.S. agricultural commodities.

During the 1970s, wheat production expanded rapidly to meet growing world demand. As recently as 1981/82, 64 percent of all U.S.

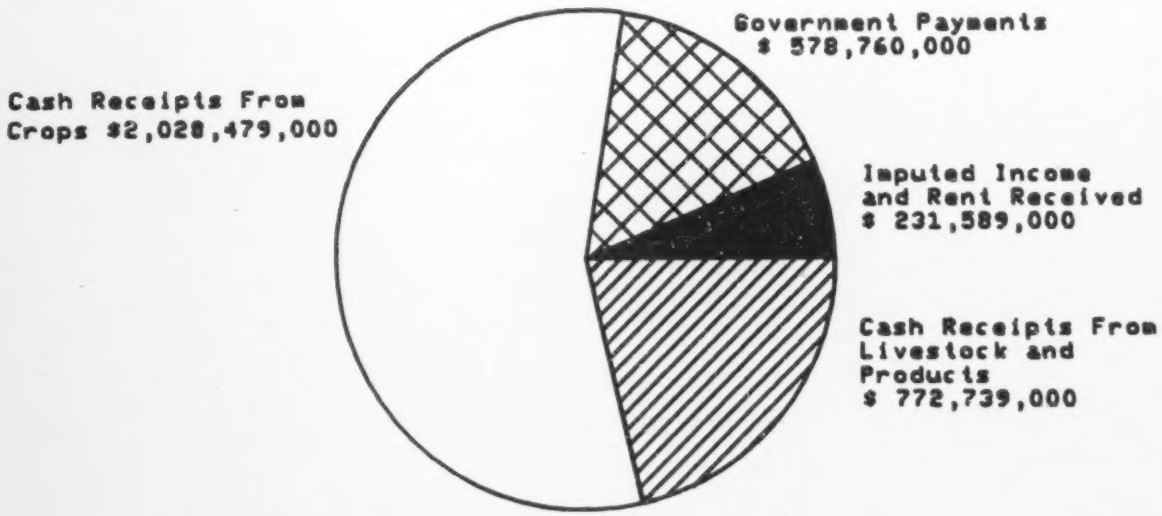
[5/] Annual Average Price Per Bushel for All Wheat in North Dakota: Farm Reporter, North Dakota Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, various issues.

1975	$4.44	1980	$4.27
1976	$3.40	1981	$4.22
1977	$2.43	1982	$3.47
1978	$2.74	1983	$3.69
1979	$3.43	1984	$3.62

harvested wheat was exported. When export constraints developed in the face of continued high world production, wheat was one of the U.S. commodities least able to penetrate foreign markets. "Export volume in fiscal 1984/85 is expected to be almost . . . 12 percent . . . below the 162 million (tons) shipped in 1980/81. Lower prices have caused an even steeper fall in the value of farm exports--1984/85 is expected to be down more than $9 billion from the 1980/81 peak of $43.8 billion." (Agricultural Outlook, 1985:1)

Price indices for most commodities produced in the Upper Plains have either remained constant or have declined in early 1985. And the conditions that have brought about oversupply and restricted exports are expected to continue for the near future. The decline in the value of the dollar, for example, would put upward pressure on the ". . . inflation rate, and it will put upward pressure on . . . interest rates" making federal policy choices which reduce the value of the dollar unattractive. (Lippman, 1985:20) In addition, the same constraint--the inability of consuming nations to simultaneously service their foreign debts and raise the cash to purchase U.S. grain--makes them less likely than the United States to attract investment and become active trading partners.

Farm Cash Receipts and Other Income 1983
North Dakota
Total $3,611,567,000



SOURCE: Regional Economic Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
April 1988

Accordingly, sustained high foreign investment in the United States is expected to continue to maintain the strength of the dollar while inhibiting U.S. exports of agricultural products.

The failure of farm income to keep pace with production expenditures and the expectation of further erosion of land values has led to a rapid escalation in the rate of loss in the number of farmers and ranchers in North Dakota. According to the most recent estimates, more North Dakota farmers and ranchers went out of business in the first half of the current decade than went out of business during the whole of the preceding ten years. Historic estimates show that in 1970 there were 45,500 farms, and that by 1980 that number had declined to 40,000. (North Dakota Agricultural Statistics, 1985:12) By 1985, the number of farms and ranches had declined to 34,000, dropping by 6,000. As the tables in Appendix VII illustrate, focusing exclusively on net farm loss by itself tends to minimize the scope of the decline in the number of farms since gross losses in medium-size family farms are offset by increases in the number of very large and very small farms and ranches. Data from the 1982 Census of Agriculture indicates that the total number of farms lost between 1978 and 1982 involved 9.7 percent of all farms. But even greater rates of decline were encountered among farms in the 500-999 acre range at 17.1 percent, with 16.8 percent of all farms in the 180-499 acre size class lost. Many of these operations were absorbed by farms/ranches with an excess of 2,000 acres or more. Extremely small farms also grew in number, tending to minimize the drop in the number of medium-size farms that are usually thought of as being large enough to qualify as family farms.

The current decline in the number of farms appears to be both a response to historic conditions and an acceleration of processes that were set in motion during the early 1970s. The rapid decline in the number of farms and the increased control many farm producers are placing on operating expenditures would appear likely to have increasingly pronounced effects on nonfarm employment opportunities. Nonfarm employment opportunities, in turn, are taking on increased importance as low farm prices force farm families to search for alternative sources of income.

Data from the 1980 Census reveals that the farm family is three times as likely as the family in one of North Dakota's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) to be in poverty. Tabular data in Appendix IV reveals that 5,567 farm families, or 19.4 percent of all farm families, were in poverty in 1979 as compared to 3,748 or 6.4 percent of all families living inside the state's SMSAs. The data also reveals that slightly more than one-quarter (25.4 percent) of all farm families, as compared to only 9.7 percent of the families inside SMSAs, had incomes of less than 125 percent of the poverty level. It appears, then, (based on data from the 1980 Census of the Population) that perhaps as many as 7,318 farm families have very modest financial margins upon which to fall under a sustained period of low farm income.

With a diminished number of farm families in a limited number of retail trade areas, it would appear likely that many rural retail establishments are coming under increased pressure to reduce jobs. The consolidation of trade areas due to a rural population loss is part of the long-term historic response to the enhanced efficiency of new technologies, among other things, in farming. But because the rate of change is substantially greater in the current period of decline, communities may not have the opportunity to respond in the same measured sense that was available to them in the '70s when there was at least one 2-year period of substantial return on agricultural investment.

Declining numbers of farms, leading to declines in the number of retail trade establishments, seems likely to add to the pressure on wholesalers to consolidate their trade areas in order to achieve the economies of scale that their clients have also striven for. In addition, larger farms and more sophisticated equipment in use on these farms will add impetus to the trend towards further consolidation of trade areas by firms providing services to farming operations. Finally, declining property values, and the expectation of further declines, not only inhibits the individual farm operator's ability to obtain operating loans, it also reduces the value of land taxed by counties and municipalities. Reduced property values put downward pressure on tax revenues and reduces the ability of local governments to finance services and to hire employees to deliver those services. A

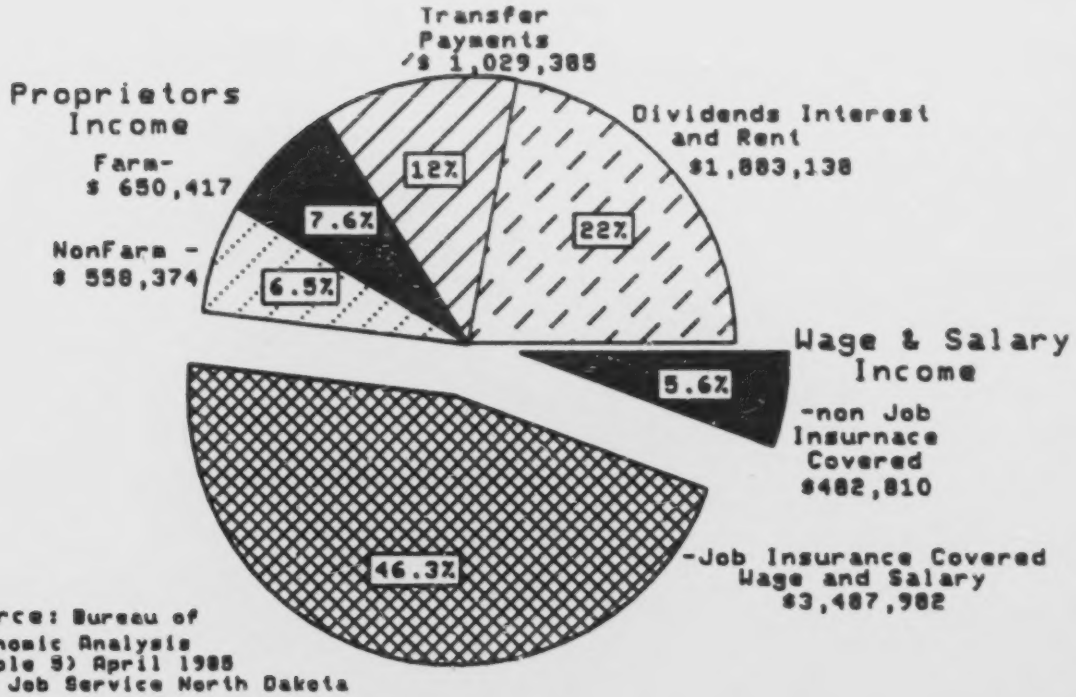
reduced tax base also limits the ability of localities to support capital outlays, provide for county transportation system maintenance, and municipal projects aimed, for example, at renovating public buildings. These are projects that often result in employment for urban-based special trades, mechanical contractors and construction firms.

The pace of the decline in the number of farms currently being experienced is approximately twice the rate of decline exhibited during the preceding decade. Even so, it is not clear how extensively the related changes noted above can be expected to affect the nonfarm wage and salary labor market. The broader implications of the accelerated change in agriculture are unlikely to be apparent until the trends are brought to relief by historic perspective, but the themes outlined above would certainly appear to be part of the overall affect the decline in agriculture is having on the nonfarm labor market.

V. WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Employment gains in the nonfarm labor market during 1984 were restricted to the service-producing sector of the economy. Although total employment, based on surveys of establishments, rose 0.8 percent to 252,700 in 1984, and the smaller based job insurance covered employment grew by 0.6 percent, the growth was extremely modest by historic standards. 6/ The annual rates of increase during the 1970s were in excess of 8,000 wage and salary jobs per year (see Table 2), while the

Sources of Personal Income for North Dakota 1983
(by Place of Work)
Total = $8,092,109(000's)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (Table 5) April 1985 and Job Service North Dakota

6/ The annual average number of job insurance covered jobs in North Dakota was 19,410 fewer than the estimate of total wage and salary employment of 242,700. This difference exists because approximately 10,000 local and elected government officials (many of whom hold other full-time covered jobs) are not covered in their capacity as government employees. Independent insurance agents, church employees, the military, employees of certain nonprofit organizations, and railroad employees also do not have their job-related incomes covered by state insurance programs.

Table 1
Job Insurance Covered Employment and Earnings
Annual Averages for 1983 and 1984

	1983			1984*			1983-1984 Percent Change		
	Annual Average Employment	Average Monthly Earnings/Job $	Total Earnings $	Annual Average Employment	Average Monthly Earnings/Job $	Total Earnings $	Annual Average Employment	Average Monthly Earnings/Job $	Total Earnings $
Mining	7,018	2,088	175,881,999.92	7,510	2,177	196,155,350.55	7.0	4.3	11.5
Construction	17,355	1,868	389,014,702.39	13,656	1,688	276,598,817.94	-21.3	-9.6	-28.9
Manufacturing	14,841	1,446	257,506,962.44	15,499	1,489	277,017,912.34	4.4	3.0	7.6
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	14,019	1,833	308,347,324.87	14,385	1,914	330,360,379.26	2.6	4.4	7.1
Wholesale Trade	20,278	1,479	359,841,601.55	20,505	1,536	378,057,221.63	1.1	3.9	5.1
Retail Trade	45,816	720	395,841,319.68	47,034	738	416,402,980.91	2.7	2.5	5.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11,526	1,304	180,376,754.54	11,781	1,365	192,911,663.71	2.2	4.7	6.9
Services	50,682	1,049	638,168,107.91	51,904	1,103	686,894,513.96	2.4	5.1	7.6
Agriculture	2,257	945	25,590,179.48	2,279	981	26,825,214.16	1.0	3.8	4.8
Government	48,136	1,311	757,413,398.23	48,737	1,346	787,128,733.20	1.2	2.7	3.9
Total	**231,928**	**1,253**	**3,487,982,351.01**	**233,290**	**1,275**	**3,568,352,787.66**	**0.6**	**1.8**	**2.3**

* Preliminary
SOURCE: RAR24J and RAR30K

Table 2
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in North Dakota by Major Industry, History, and Projections

	Annual Employment Change				Employment						Percent Change in Employment				
					Current Estimates				Projections						
	1970-1975 Annual Change*	1975-1980 Annual Change	1980-1984 Annual Change	1980-1985 Annual Change	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986
Total Goods	**2,170**	**1,550**	**-730**	**-1,114**	**41,160**	**40,020**	**39,180**	**36,990**	**34,340**	**34,030**	**-2.8**	**-2.1**	**-5.6**	**-7.2**	**-0.9**
Mining	98	1,148	-113	-126	10,920	9,430	7,020	7,390	7,210	7,030	-13.6	-25.6	5.3	-2.4	-2.5
Construction	814	528	-588	-874	14,940	15,650	17,320	14,150	12,130	12,000	4.8	10.7	-18.3	-14.3	-1.1
Manufacturing	1,258	-126	-30	-114	15,300	14,940	14,840	15,450	15,000	15,000	-2.4	-0.7	4.1	-2.9	0.0
Total Services	**5,902**	**6,776**	**2,600**	**2,398**	**208,040**	**209,660**	**211,470**	**215,710**	**217,300**	**218,370**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**2.0**	**0.7**	**0.5**
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	104	812	-88	-70	17,210	16,750	16,140	16,430	16,430	16,030	-2.7	-3.6	1.8	0.0	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	1/	726	-13	-12	21,230	21,110	20,290	20,580	20,570	20,550	-0.6	-3.9	1.4	-0.1<	-0.1<
Retail Trade	1/	1,316	240	286	45,390	45,520	45,800	47,110	47,580	48,010	0.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	302	580	185	184	11,730	11,770	11,950	12,190	12,370	12,470	0.3	1.5	2.0	1.5	0.8
Services	1,904	2,058	2,025	1,724	52,170	54,170	56,020	57,460	57,980	58,500	3.8	3.4	2.6	0.9	0.9
Government	1,056	1,284	250	286	60,510	60,340	61,270	61,940	62,370	62,810	-0.3	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7
Total	**8,072**	**8,326**	**1,870**	**1,284**	**249,400**	**249,680**	**250,650**	**252,700**	**251,640**	**252,400**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**-0.4**	**0.3**

1/ Not available as separate categories of employment.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

increase for the first four years of the current decade indicates that North Dakota's economy supported an average growth rate of 1,870 jobs per year. During 1985, we expect to see the total number of jobs decline by 0.4 percent and a moderate return to growth in the total number of jobs during 1986. 7/

Although self-employment is far more prevalent in North Dakota than in the nation as a whole, wage and salary jobs are the major source of economic security and social status for most of the adult population of the state. Moreover, as is indicated in the chart, over half of all personal income in the state can be sourced to wage and salary earnings. To a substantial degree, real growth in the demand for goods and services in the state depends upon the continued expansion in wage and salary employment and upon growth in the wages associated with those jobs.

The rate of job growth and the industrial and associated occupational distribution of job growth (see Appendix II) are of interest not only because of their economic impact but also because they provide us with some indication of the demographics associated with job gains. Answers to such questions as whether or not farm families, for example, have the economic opportunity in the wage and salary labor market to maintain their rural residence (and, subsequently, the fate of the businesses in those localities) or to what extent entry-level jobs exist for recent high school and college graduates, are made attainable with analysis that begins with the data presented here and in the appendices.

Even though a greater proportion of employed persons in the state are self-employed (in comparison to the nation), many individuals supplement their primary uninsured self-employment with income from the job insurance covered labor market. Data from the Census of the Population indicates that a total of 46,814 persons, or 17.2 percent,

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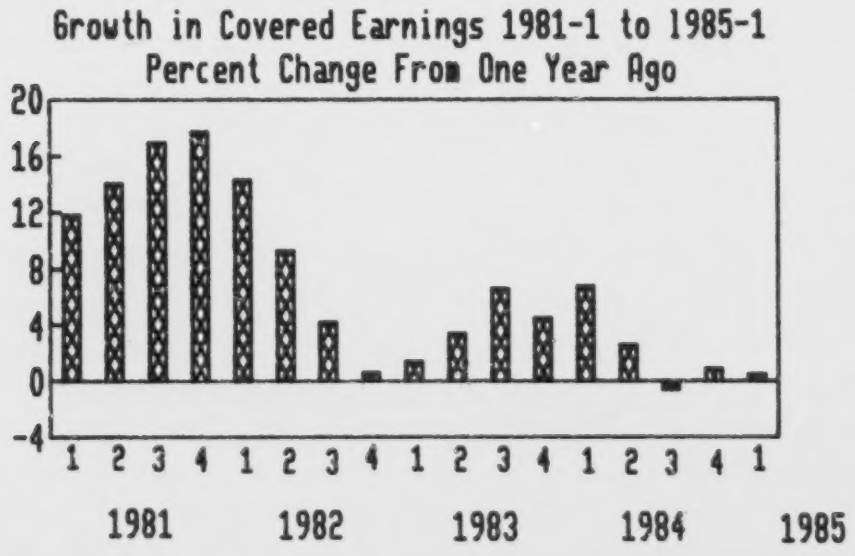
7/ One major forecasting service ranks North Dakota last among all states in the nation in anticipated job growth. Per annum growth in nonagricultural employment is forecast to grow an average of 0.9 percent for the period 1984-1994. (Chase 1985a:B-1)

of employed individuals in North Dakota were self-employed in the spring of 1980. (Tabulations of employed persons by industry, class of work, and sex are found in Appendix III for North Dakota.) Census data indicated that 11.4 percent of self-employed persons were found in agriculture and 5.8 percent were found in other industries. Nationally, on the other hand, self-employment was restricted to 6.8 percent of the employed population with 1.3 percent of all employed persons found in agriculture.



Some indication of the scale of the involvement of the self-employed in secondary jobs in wage and salary employment is found in surveys of farm families. Records from the 1982 Census of Agriculture indicate, for example, that more than a third of farm operators, and potentially one quarter of farm operators' spouses, find nonfarm employment for at least part of the year in the wage and salary labor market. Having a large proportion of all employed persons working in self-employed occupations and, at the same time, finding temporary or part-time work in the wage and salary labor market are distinguishing and defining characteristics of North Dakota's labor market. A straightforward interpretation of labor market measures in North Dakota is likely to be misleading if only national standards are applied without qualification to the analysis of that measurement.

With the high incidence of poverty among rural farm families, access in the wage and salary labor market to job opportunities would appear to take on added significance as economic conditions in agriculture continue to deteriorate.

Employment growth in 1984 (see Table 2) was dominated by a 2 percent rate of growth in the services industry and an overall decline in the goods-producing industries which was led primarily by a wrap-up of the construction phase of the American Natural Resources coal gasification plant in Mercer County. The decline in covered construction was accompanied by a decrease of $112.4 million in covered wages. The 28.9 percent decline in wages almost canceled the combined growth in wages of $113 million in the mining, manufacturing, transportation, communications, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, and real estate industries. For the first time since the drought year of 1980, when covered earnings grew by 12.9 percent and inflation grew by 13.5 percent, job insurance covered earnings grew at a rate that was less than the rate of inflation. Total covered earnings grew by 2.3 percent in 1984 while the inflation rate stood at 4.3 percent. Thus, in North Dakota, the amount of real consumer purchasing power from covered earnings declined in real terms during 1984.

Growth in employment and, moreover, growth in the kinds of employment that would stimulate earnings increases and fuel local consumer purchases at a rate that would spark new employment in trade, services, and the transportation system that serves these industries appears unlikely to arise in the short-term trend. The level of growth in wage and salary earnings ebbed in the second quarter of 1982 (see Appendix V) and has been unable to regain the double-digit strength that it maintained since comprehensive data was first collected in 1978.

The bulk of new employment opportunities during 1985 and 1986 are expected to be found in service industries. The majority of the jobs in the service industries have gross earnings that are either lower than the state monthly average ($1,275 per month in 1984) or are found in industries such as finance, insurance, and real estate, where a

large proportion of the jobs are compensated at the lower end and at the upper end of the earnings range (producing an average earnings rate for the industry very near to the mean average for the state). Occupational staffing pattern data (see Appendix II) indicates that total employment growth in such service industries as retail trade are likely to result in employment opportunities that are restricted largely to clerical, sales, and service positions. These are jobs which result in comparatively little further growth in other industries.

Although employment in goods-producing industries is expected to either stabilize or decline, and the employment in moderately-growing service industries tends to be compensated at a lower earnings rate, individual job opportunities will still arise due to replacement need. Job opportunities will arise in response to worker retirement, death, or withdrawal from jobs occurring for other reasons.

Replacement need in North Dakota is expected to generate slightly more than 10,000 job openings per year on an annual average basis (Broschat 1985). Meeting replacement need means overcoming one obstacle in the maintenance of personal income, and thereby sustaining consumer demand. This, by itself, however, is unlikely to induce further economic growth.

Finally, a large number of self-employed individuals working at other part-time or temporary jobs that are covered by job insurance may be part of the explanation for the statistic that shows that lower average earnings per job are found in North Dakota in comparison to the rest of the nation. Average yearly gross earnings in covered employment averaged $15,028 or 14 percent less per job than the $17,472 paid nationally per job. 8/ (Data--Employment and Wages 1985)

Large numbers of farmers and ranchers supplementing their self-employment income in the wage and salary labor market could depress the

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8/ Job insurance covered employment provided $3,488 million in earnings in 1983 in comparison to only $483 million paid to noncovered workers.

average earnings statistic since the available data is insufficient to permit calculation of hourly earnings. Although average earnings per job in North Dakota are substantially lower, it is unclear how much of the difference is explained by: (1) lower hourly compensation rates, (2) the part-time nature of participation by the self-employed in the wage and salary labor market, and (3) how much can be explained by other factors. It is apparent, however, that the use of national standards to interpret labor market conditions in North Dakota need to be tempered by reference to unique local conditions that affect the data.

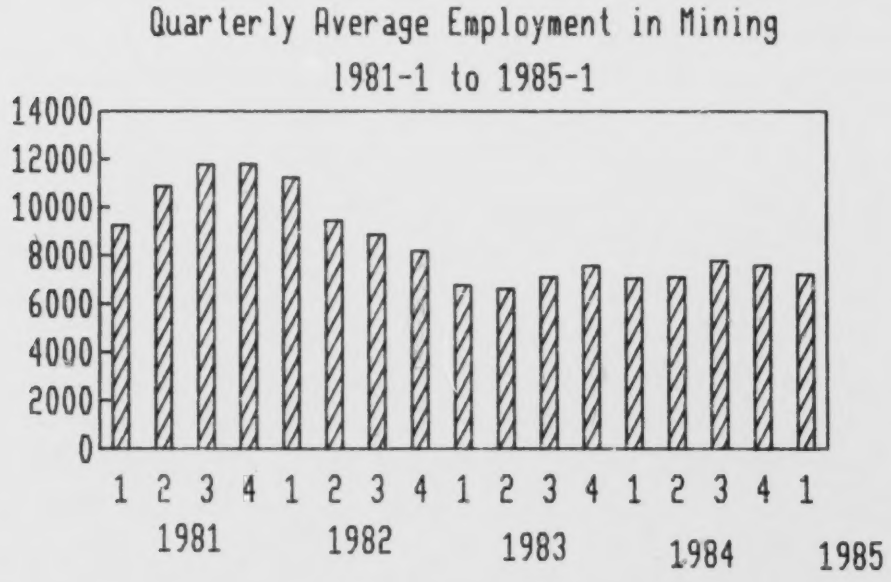
Higher than average incidence of simultaneous or a serial dual job holding and lower average earnings from each wage and salary job would appear to signify a marked difference in the economic consequences and social meaning of job holding in North Dakota in comparison to the nation. With average earnings per job resulting in 14 percent less income in North Dakota, local labor markets would have had to provide 116 jobs for every 100 jobs added in the United States during the current upturn of the national business cycle in order to achieve the same dollar value in consumer purchasing power. Because of its agricultural base, low population density, and lack of large concentrations of industry, North Dakota's labor market is less elaborate than large industrialized urban areas. At the same time, North Dakota's labor market has an intricracy and uniqueness that may not lend itself quite so easily to study with traditional concepts and tools developed in industrialized parts of the nation.

VI. NONFARM, GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

Energy is a basic building block in the production process. A decline in energy prices translates almost immediately into lower producer prices for intermediate goods, freeing investment capital for other expenditures. The rate of consumer price increases for fuel, home heating, and other energy intensive goods and services also tends to decline with raw energy prices which, in turn, frees personal income for other consumer expenditures. The recent and continued decline in oil prices should help ease the rise in agricultural production costs of energy intensive farming and, at the same time, constrain the rate of consumer price increases. On the other hand, for the mining industry itself, falling prices, slow growth in demand, less expensive foreign imports, and the high pass-through costs of recently completed electrical generating plants are expected to depress activity for the exploration of new sources of petroleum and reduce the demand for coal used in the generation of electricity.

Reduced wage costs to drillers, and anticipation of national energy consumption growth, appear to have been responsible for the moderate employment gain in the mining industry in 1984. Total employment in mining, dominated by oil and gas exploration (5,690 jobs) and lignite mining (1,280 jobs), rose by 370 jobs, or 5.3 percent, in 1984. Drilling and production data are consistent with the employment upturn. "(U)nofficial figures indicate that a total of 665 wells were drilled for oil and gas in North Dakota during 1984, up from 481 wells drilled in 1983..." but still far less than the peak year of drilling activity (1981) when 848 wells were drilled. (Bluemle 1985) Coal production in 1984 rose to 22.1 million short tons, or by 15.1 percent, after a rise of only 7.3 percent in 1983 and a decline of 0.6 percent in 1982. Overall, coal production nearly doubled in the eight years ending in 1984. (Data--North Dakota Energy Supply and Consumptions Statistical Summary 1985) Falling prices and growing imports of finished petroleum products have begun to affect growth in mining employment in 1985. From the fourth quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985, employment in the mining industry fell by 4.9 percent--declining

by 370 jobs. Although fourth to first quarter declines are consistent with seasonal trends, first quarter layoffs have been accompanied by employer notices of restructuring in the industry's manpower needs.



The Department of Energy's base case forecast, using recent preliminary data from early 1985, indicates that "...the nominal price of imported crude oil delivered to U.S. refiners is assumed to decline to about $26 per barrel by the end of the year (from $26.77 in the first quarter of 1985) and remain at that level through 1986..." (Short-Term Energy Outlook 1985:5) The base case price, however, is still 2.4 percent below the average for 1984 when petroleum demand posted a "...3-percent increase...the first year-to-year increase in 6 years." (Short-Term Energy Outlook 1985:13) Even with an anticipated further growth in consumption during 1985 of 1 percent, other energy analysts are even less optimistic about the potential for petroleum price increases. Some have argued that conditions may bring oil prices near the $20 mark by the end of 1985. (Business Week 1985c:51) Even without an outright recession reducing demand in 1985, the nominal price of between $20 and $26 per barrel would appear to limit employment opportunities in the exploration and development of petroleum resources. Further, since energy prices often tend to run together

over the long term, lower petroleum prices can exert downward pressure on other energy prices subject to the free market. The consequences for employment may indeed be as severe as those described by some who see jobs in North Dakota's mining industry declining by 2,000 (mining employment stood at 7,390 in 1984) between 1984 and 1994. (Chase 1985b:WNC-28)

Continued weakness in energy prices is expected to drive employment in the mining industry down by 2.4 percent to 2.5 percent each year for 1985 and 1986 in North Dakota (Table 2).

Manufacturing gained jobs at a slow rate from 1983 to 1984. Manufacturing employment in 1984 was up by 610 jobs over the preceding year, averaging 15,450 jobs. However, manufacturing was seriously set back in 1982 and 1983, and employment in 1984 included only 150 more jobs than in 1981 (see Table 2). Durable goods manufacturing employment has tended to decline since the beginning of the decade and nondurable goods has risen to offset the downturn for the industry as a whole. Wages in nondurable goods manufacturing tend to be lower than in durable goods, subduing manufacturing's secondary positive economic impact over time. Growth in average earnings per job for the industry, as a whole, slowed from the 9 percent to 7 percent range for the 1980-82 period, to the 3.0-3.5 percent rate of growth during 1983 and 1984.

Manufacturing employment has been positively affected by defense contracting, minority owned business manufacturing, and manufacturing for the consumer goods market. Employment in these firms has substantial local impact, but spread across the entire manufacturing sector, the effect is modest.

The major durable goods manufacturing sector is farm machinery, and many of the larger firms in the state added employment during 1984. However, the combined grouping of electrical and nonelectrical machinery and transportation machinery manufacturing (SICs 35, 36, and 37) were able to add only 210 jobs (+5.4%) during 1984. With an annual average of 3,930 jobs in 1984, this combined industrial grouping still had 810 fewer jobs (-17.3%) than it had in 1981. Moreover, moderate growth in the combined industry tends to mask dislocations in the farm

machinery manufacturing sector that began in the fall of 1984. The number of unemployed job insurance claimants has risen to 302, up 34 percent in June of 1985 as compared to one year ago in durable goods manufacturing. Job declines in farm machinery manufacturing are expected to continue through 1985 and 1986 as farmers and ranchers attempt to control costs by constraining purchases.

In contrast to durable goods purchases, which require major capital outlays by the consumer, nondurable goods purchases by final consumers are less frequently made with borrowed money. In comparison to the halting decline of employment in durable goods manufacturing, nondurable goods manufacturing has shown steady, although slow, growth from 1981 to 8,890 (+11.3%) in 1984. Most job growth in this sector during 1982 to 1983 was found in food and kindred products, the largest single employer in nondurables. But by 1984, this sector suffered a minor reversal, declining by 1.1 percent in the total number of jobs. During 1984, the bulk of the 350 new jobs in nondurable goods was found in a broad cross-section of defense related contractors, chemical processing, refining, and plastics firms.

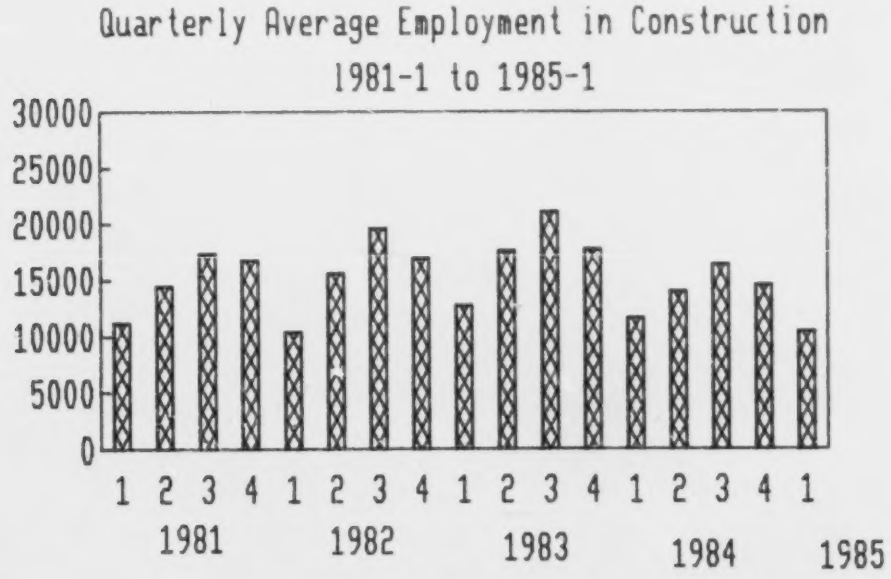
We expect to see moderate growth in nondurable goods manufacturing to continue offsetting much of the decline in farm machinery manufacturing. Total employment in manufacturing during 1985 and 1986 is expected to be maintained in the vicinity of 15,000 jobs in comparison to 15,450 during 1984. Slow growth, by recent historic standards in average earnings per job, appears to be one of the consequences of the shift from durable to nondurable goods manufacturing employment.

Slower growth in average earnings per job is also expected to affect the construction industry as the demand for labor declines. Average earnings per job in the construction industry fell by 9.6 percent in 1984. With much of the downturn centered on energy construction, local businesses dependent upon the construction worker's discretionary spending can be expected to see their sales decline.

Although much of the employment downturn was found at energy construction sites, many of the employees were residents of other North Dakota communities, and the effects of reduced worker earnings of consumption could be expected to be felt in communities outside the immediate job site.

Construction in North Dakota during the early 1980's thrived on our nation's market and governmental response to the energy crisis. Most of the upturn in construction in the western one-third of the state, which ran counter to the national recessions during 1981 and 1982, drew to an end in 1984. Pipeline construction and power plant construction and retrofitting were largely completed in 1984. Although general building construction declined by a mere 80 jobs to 3,590 jobs in 1984, the remaining sectors (highway, heavy, and special trades construction) declined by nearly 3,100 jobs (-22.6%) to 10,560 jobs.

A large proportion of employment in the construction industry during the recent past represented the results of institutional factors (i.e., OPEC's actions to raise the price of oil, and the Synthetic Fuels Corporation's investment in a coal gasification plant) rather than free market forces. With these institutional forces playing a diminished role, employment in the construction industry is expected to fall to a level supported by the market. Construction employment in 1985 and 1986 is expected to decline to a projected 12,000 jobs, down substantially from the preliminary 1984 estimate of 14,150 jobs (Table 2). With the constraints imposed by agriculture and anticipated declines in mining and manufacturing, there appears to be little stimulus for construction employment growth over the near term.



In summary, employment in nonagricultural goods-producing industries declined by nearly 6 percent during 1984, and further substantial declines are expected to be recorded during 1985 and 1986. On the other hand, employment in the services-producing industries grew by 2 percent in 1984, offsetting the decline in goods-producing employment and bring about a total growth rate of 0.8 percent for nonagricultural wage and salary jobs. During 1985 and 1986, however, total services employment growth is expected to fall into the 0.7 percent to 0.5 percent range.

VII. SERVICES-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

The 215,710 jobs (1984) in the service-producing industry comprised over four-fifths of all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in North Dakota and are divided among six major industrial sectors. Service industry employment as a whole is expected to grow at a rate of less than 1 percent but more than 0.5 percent during 1985 and 1986. Even though this is a modest rate of growth, the category is large and even small growth rates represent a comparatively large number of jobs. Job growth averaging 2,600 jobs were added each year between 1980 and 1984, offsetting declines in the goods-producing sector (-730 on average per year) and leading to net employment growth for the four-year period.

Just as in the preceding four years, however, employment growth is not expected to be distributed evenly across each of the six industrial sectors during 1985 and 1986. Certain industrial sectors and subdivisions within those sectors function directly in response to activity in the goods-producing industries while others are more sensitive to population and personal income trends. Service industries that are sensitive to population trends can, in turn, be divided into industries that are highly sensitive to market conditions, concentrating employment in urban areas in order to attain economies of scale, and service industries in the public sector that tend to be less sensitive to strictly economic factors.

Employment growth in government, averaging an estimated 286 jobs per year, is presently advancing at a little more than one-fifth the rate that it grew during the period 1975 to 1980 when growth averaged 1,284 jobs per year. Continued rural to urban movement of the population allows government to serve more individuals with fewer jobs, state and local government and nonmilitary federal financial constraints, and the last cohort of the baby boom generation (individuals born between 1947 and 1964) moving out of high school, are all factors affecting the reduced rate of employment growth in government.

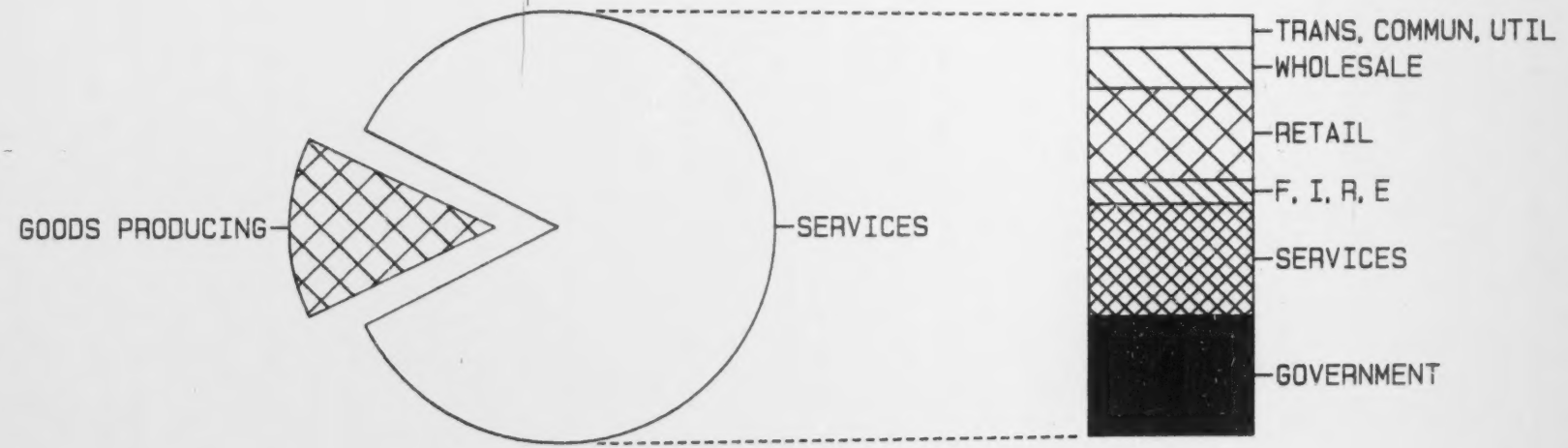
Between 1980 and 1984, total employment in government grew by 1,000 jobs. Local government declined by a total of 240 jobs with 100

jobs being lost in local education. Employment in federal government also declined. Between 1980 and 1984, the annual average number of jobs in federal government declined by 7 percent to 9,230 jobs. In contrast, state government grew by 1,930 jobs with four-fifths of the growth found in state government education. With increasing numbers of children from baby boom generation parents coming of primary grade school age, the impetus for employment growth in local education would appear to be substantial even in the face of increasingly stringent resource constraints.

In the private sector, we expect to see very little change or decline in two industries: wholesale trade, and transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) that have significant subsectors tied directly to goods-producing industries. Employment in wholesale trade declined in 1982 and 1983 as oil and gas well drilling declined and as the Payment-In-Kind program reduced the volume of agricultural production expenditures. Constraints on the purchase of farm production inputs--in particular, farming equipment--the reduced level of oil exploration activity, and reduced construction employment are all expected to exert downward pressure on employment in wholesale trade and TCPU. These industries have averaged moderate declines between 1980 and 1984, and the trend is expected to continue through 1985 and 1986. Jointly, the industries accounted for 17.1 percent of all services industry employment. By 1986, we expect these two sectors to account for 15.6 percent of all services employment. Since average earnings per job in these industries are higher than those for the state as a whole, with average earnings per job in TCPU at 150.1 percent of the state average and wholesale trade at 120.5 percent in 1984, the economic impact of employment declines in these industries is likely to be far greater than employment change in the other sectors of the services industry.

Retail trade, with 47,110 jobs in 1984, is one of the largest industries in the state. This industry is both growing slowly, with an average of 286 jobs added per year since 1980, and because of its low average earnings rate, has the least secondary effect on demand with gross average monthly earnings of only $738 a month. A review of the

SERVICES PRODUCING INDUSTRIES CONSTITUTE MAJORITY OF NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA



1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT

occupational staffing pattern (see Appendix II) in the retail trade industry reveals that 32.7 percent of the jobs in this industry are in services occupations, 22.4 percent are in sales occupations, and 16.7 percent of all jobs in retail trade are found in clerical positions. These jobs are more often associated with lower average earnings per hour than are such jobs as craft positions, which comprise only 6.1 percent of the occupations in retail trade. Another broad industrial classification with slow but steady growth in jobs is finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE). Although 54.5 percent of the jobs in this industry are in clerical fields, 20.7 percent, or twice the proportion for all industries (9.9 percent), are in managerial occupations. The comparatively higher proportion of managerial occupations in FIRE would appear to be one reason average earnings per job in the industry, at $1,365 per month, are 7.1 percent above the average for the state. A further slowing in the rate of personal income growth could be expected to reduce the forecast of the rate of employment growth in these two industries.

Most of the growth in the services sector is in the broad classification of business (SIC 73), auto and miscellaneous repair (SICs 75 and 76), private legal (SIC 81), and health services. Between 1980 and 1984, 8,100 jobs were added to this grouping of service industries, bringing it to 57,460 jobs. Although hospitals were the fastest growing source of new jobs over the period, with 19.3 percent of the growth in services since 1980, growth in hospital employment ceased in 1984, and employment stood at the same level it did in 1983 (13,200 jobs) on an annual average basis. Constraints imposed on this industry by new methods of Medicare/Medicaid payments by the federal government may well serve to contain employment growth in this sector over the near term. Other industries, including nursing and personal care, other health services, business services, and private social services, however, appear likely to continue to grow during 1985 and 1986 even though at a rate less than that established during 1980-84.

VIII. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

The population of North Dakota grew from 617,792 in 1970 to 652,222 in 1980 (by 5.6 percent), largely on the strength of growth in nonfarm jobs.

From 1970 to 1980, the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs rose from 163,230 to 245,200. The increase of 81,970 jobs represented an average growth rate of 8,197 jobs per year. On the other hand, North Dakota lost 5,500 farms over the decade. It is certain that many members of these farm families found permanent wage and salary jobs, predominantly in North Dakota's larger communities, helping to minimize population outmigration.

Between 1980 and 1985, North Dakota lost an additional 6,000 farms. But the number of wage and salary jobs grew by only 1,288 per year to an anticipated annual average of 251,640 in 1985.

Given the traditional close tie between employment opportunities and population in North Dakota, a further 9.1 percent growth in the population between 1980 and 1990 to 711,800 persons, as is currently being projected by some, would appear to be extremely unlikely. (Projections-BEA Regional Projections 1985:73)

Projections of the population for 1990, based on the 1970-1980 rate of growth, migration, and birth rate experience, place the state's population very near to 690,000 by the end of the decade. The age distribution and total population projections for the years 1985 and 1987, based on the 5.6 percent rate of growth, are presented in Table 1 in Appendix I. However, given the comparatively slow rate of growth in wage and salary jobs and the decline in the number of farms, the projection of 671,230 persons in 1985 may be considered optimistic.

Data from the 1980 Census makes it evident that nonagricultural job growth in goods-producing industries was substantially faster than growth in services-producing industries over the past decade. The distinction is important not only because goods-producing jobs have higher average earnings and subsequently greater secondary economic effect, but also because certain types of industry employment tends to be associated with rural or urban worksites, and whether or not a male

or female is typically employed. The consequences of job holding and loss in a particular industry are exemplified in agriculture where the overwhelming number of proprietorships are in the hands of males, and where job loss more often than not means migration at least to a larger city in North Dakota, if not migration from the state.

Over the past decade, the number of persons working in goods-producing industries grew by 83 percent with most of that growth dominated by males. By 1980, 85.1 percent of the 40,905 nonagricultural jobs in goods-producing industries went to males (see Appendix Tables 14 and 15). Employment growth in services-producing industries was much slower with a 37.2 percent growth rate. But with a much larger base, the smaller growth rate in services-producing industries still resulted in the addition of 51,569 jobs in comparison with 18,554 added to goods-producing industries.

Most of the females who entered the labor force during the past decade found employment in services-producing industries. Female nonagricultural employment rose from 68,380 persons employed in 1970, to 104,974 in 1980 with 90.6 percent of all new female employment found in services-producing industries. The rapid rise in the number of employed females meant that males as a proportion of total nonagricultural employment declined to 54.6 percent from 55.5 percent in 1970.

By 1980, female employment had expanded from 47.4 percent to 52 percent of the employment in services-producing industries. However, males still dominated such higher average earnings industries as TCPU (79.6% males as compared to 54.6% for all nonagricultural employment) and wholesale trade (80.1% male). These two male dominated services-producing industries have earnings that are among the highest in the state, and are heavily dependent upon both agricultural and nonagricultural goods-producing industries. By the end of the decade, the highest average earnings nonagricultural industries were both male dominated and the fastest growing industries.

As we have seen, however, both agricultural and nonagricultural industries have lost employment since the 1980 Census was taken. In addition, the two male dominated services-producing industries of

wholesale trade and TCPU have also experienced employment decreases in the first half of the decade.

Given the scale of the decrease in goods-producing employment, and the earnings gap between the goods-producing and services-producing jobs, it seems certain that many individuals in the state's labor force have been constrained to move from rural to urbanized areas within the state, or to move outside the state in order to find employment opportunities.

Although evidence of economic loss is abundant (farm loss by county data, for example, is presented in the final appendix) there are few direct measures of population migration. Rural counties (see Table 2, Appendix I) have experienced substantially more loss in primary and secondary grade enrollments than have urban counties. Both rural and urban counties might be expected to have seen declining enrollments due to the last of the baby boom generation leaving high school. But there is little reason to believe that these counties should lose enrollment at different rates unless there is rural to urban migration. The direction of the population movement is apparent; the scale of that migration, however, is not.

Declines in nonagricultural goods-producing industry employment and the accelerated loss of farms would appear to create dislocations in traditional labor market roles for males. With most families headed by males (1980 Census data indicates that only 13,207 of the 168,418 families were headed by female with no spouse present--see Appendix IV), job loss for males would appear to affect substantially more people than simply the job loser himself. 9/

9/ Since males tend to work in industries with higher average earnings, the economic impact of male job loss on family income could be expected to be greater. Both the husband and the wife worked in 54.1 percent of all married couple families. Married couple families comprised 88.8 percent of all 168,418 families according to the 1980 Census. Families with two workers have substantially higher incomes than those with one worker only. Families with two workers in the family had a median income in 1979 that was 38.9 percent greater ($20,092 as compared with $14,446) than families with only one worker.

It is certain that some dislocated workers have found jobs as replacement workers (job openings due to separations are projected to occur at an annual average rate of 11,041 between 1982 and 1992--see Broschat 1985:D-1). Many replacement jobs are found in lower earnings--often more urbanized--services industries and are strongly competed for by females newly entering or reentering the labor market, or require entry level skills permitting strong competition from the 9,000-10,000 students that graduate each year from North Dakota's high schools. Job loss in goods-producing industries, and slow growth in the number of lower earnings services-producing jobs, would appear to present a dilemma to many families: Stay in North Dakota, where average earnings per available job are several percentage points below the national average, or emigrate from the state.

It is certain that net outmigration has occurred; it is unclear, however, how many individuals and families have left. What can be documented are two periods of heightened use of unemployment insurance by claimants who once worked in North Dakota but who resided in another state while collecting benefits. 10/ Coincidental with the employment decline in the oil industry, the average weekly number of claimants residing outside the state rose from 710 in the third quarter of 1982 (more than twice as large as the same period one year earlier), peaked in the first quarter of 1983, and finally tapered off by the fourth quarter of that year. By the beginning of 1984, pipeline and power plant construction reached its completion stage and the first two quarters of the year again demonstrated the appearance of an

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10/ Estimates of the average weekly number of unemployed job insurance claimants who once worked in North Dakota but who now reside outside the state of North Dakota (ETA-5-159).

	QTR. I	QTR. II	QTR. III	QTR. VI
1981	698	441	320	309
1982	588	603	710	873
1983	1,497	1,173	777	753
1984	1,147	966	688	580
1985	805	550		

outmigrating labor force. Finally, data for the first quarter of 1985 is moderately higher than for the same period in two preceding "normal" years of 1981 and 1982, suggesting that workers have again left North Dakota.

Outmigration, in addition to reducing the number of consumers in the state, has two other apparent effects on the labor market: Outmigration reduces the unemployment rate and, at the next upturn in the business cycle, constrains industrial growth by removing experienced members of the labor force from the labor market.

Outmigration from the state affects the unemployment rate in North Dakota. In 1980, the national unemployment rate stood at 7.1 percent while North Dakota's rate was at 5 percent. During 1982, when most of the country was in a recession, North Dakota's civilian unemployment rate reached 5.9 percent while the national rate climbed to 9.7 percent. The national unemployment rate may drop, in the midst of national job growth, to an annual average of near 7.2 percent for 1985. But North Dakota's annual average unemployment rate will be kept substantially below that rate, even as employment opportunities diminish, because there is a tendency for the unemployed to withdraw from the labor market. Just as being employed in North Dakota more often means lower average earnings and a greater likelihood of self-employment--something other than what employment means nationally--so, too, the unemployment rate may often measure the level of outmigration rather than how efficiently the labor market is working.

APPENDIX I

POPULATION

Table 1
Population Projections to 1985 and 1987
By Age for North Dakota*

Age	1980		1985		1987		1985-87 Change	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-15	167,620	25.7	171,790	25.6	175,100	25.8	3,310	1.9
16-24	120,520	18.5	100,260	14.9	95,800	14.1	-4,460	-4.4
25-44	167,800	25.7	203,260	30.3	211,900	31.2	8,640	4.3
45-64	116,310	17.8	111,450	16.6	111,530	16.4	80	0.1
≥65	80,450	12.3	84,470	12.6	84,800	12.5	300	0.4
Total	652,700	100.0	671,230	100.0	679,130	100.0	7,900	1.2

*These projections assume 1970-80 death rates and 1975-80 birth rates. Given the slow growth in the number of jobs since 1980, they are also somewhat optimistic in that they are also based on 1970-80 migration rates.

Table 2
Persons Enrolled in Grades 1-12 for Urban and Rural Portions of North Dakota by School Year 1980-1985

	School Year					1980-81 to 1984-85	
	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	N	%
Urban Counties*	69,326	68,766	68,134	68,023	68,046	-1,280	-1.8
Rural Counties	53,979	52,496	51,323	50,977	50,185	-3,794	-7.0
SNG**	5,017	5,012	5,137	5,574	5,426	409	8.2
Other	48,962	47,484	46,186	45,403	44,759	-4,203	-8.6
Total	123,305	121,262	119,457	119,000	118,231	-5,074	-4.1

* For purposes of this analysis, urban counties include Williams, Ward, Ramsey, Grand Forks, Cass, Stutsman, Burleigh, Morton, and Stark.

** Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG) counties include those rural counties strongly affected by power plant construction--McLean, Mercer, Oliver.

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 3
Enrollment in Grades 7-12 for the 1984-85 School Year

	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total
REGION I							
Williams	420	407	392	366	339	342	2,266
Divide	25	42	46	37	37	45	232
McKenzie	120	114	99	103	97	105	638
TOTAL	**565**	**563**	**537**	**506**	**473**	**492**	**3,136**
REGION II							
Ward	894	888	879	812	687	744	4,904
Bottineau	147	142	153	129	152	137	860
Burke	64	64	67	72	64	39	370
McHenry	124	113	120	124	130	137	748
Mountrail	139	144	135	115	114	121	768
Pierce	74	92	108	77	90	97	538
Renville	60	69	68	60	61	66	384
TOTAL	**1,502**	**1,512**	**1,530**	**1,389**	**1,298**	**1,341**	**8,572**
REGION III							
Ramsey	203	220	217	187	184	200	1,211
Benson	136	11[illegible]	141	[illegible]12	108	124	736
Cavalier	101	96	102	84	86	105	574
Towner	57	60	67	51	56	64	355
Eddy	38	46	43	53	50	49	279
Rolette	241	227	244	198	191	191	1,292
TOTAL	**776**	**764**	**814**	**685**	**675**	**733**	**4,447**
REGION IV							
Grand Forks	900	870	859	745	696	665	4,735
Nelson	73	78	94	92	86	87	510
Walsh	213	237	211	190	177	231	1,259
Pembina	161	160	156	144	151	151	923
TOTAL	**1,347**	**1,345**	**1,320**	**1,171**	**1,110**	**1,134**	**7,427**
REGION V							
Cass	1,192	1,271	1,338	1,268	1,171	1,208	7,448
Traill	147	137	147	149	128	125	833
Steele	35	28	34	36	31	36	200
Ransom	83	95	121	67	107	86	559
Richland	317	335	208	219	191	232	1,502
Sargent	74	89	80	72	77	71	463
TOTAL	**1,848**	**1,955**	**1,928**	**1,811**	**1,705**	**1,758**	**11,005**
REGION VI							
Stutsman	312	333	329	373	269	308	1,924
Wells	98	105	112	103	100	113	631
McIntosh	51	58	78	52	74	90	403
Logan	49	56	49	47	53	49	303
Foster	68	98	85	74	79	75	479
Dickey	113	106	111	91	97	99	617
LaMoure	101	104	115	74	89	102	585
Barnes	174	174	187	176	184	158	1,053
Griggs	41	54	50	46	39	44	274
TOTAL	**1,007**	**1,088**	**1,116**	**1,036**	**984**	**1,038**	**6,269**
REGION VII							
Burleigh	852	907	922	839	791	815	5,126
McLean	223	226	225	218	198	214	1,304
Sheridan	27	23	41	29	22	34	176
Kidder	54	40	72	48	47	46	307
Emmons	93	101	114	95	95	115	613
Morton	396	446	458	442	418	429	2,589
Mercer	182	202	174	167	171	168	1,064
Oliver	41	31	27	31	32	20	182
Grant	57	63	66	71	67	84	408
Sioux	96	63	92	69	68	56	434
TOTAL	**2,011**	**2,102**	**2,191**	**2,009**	**1,909**	**1,981**	**12,203**
REGION VIII							
Stark	405	373	400	420	354	385	2,337
Slope	6	9	0	0	0	0	15
Hettinger	75	77	102	103	88	115	560
Golden Valley	52	40	47	46	49	43	277
Dunn	66	56	75	61	65	58	381
Bowman	63	96	72	75	81	76	463
Billings	11	5	0	0	0	0	16
Adams	46	51	48	55	44	43	287
TOTAL	**724**	**707**	**744**	**760**	**681**	**720**	**4,336**
STATE TOTAL	**9,780**	**10,036**	**10,180**	**9,367**	**8,835**	**9,197**	**57,395**

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 4
Persons Enrolled in Grades 1-12 by County and School Year 1980-1985

	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
REGION I					
Williams	4,361	4,786	4,929	4,838	4,947
Divide	488	490	488	469	453
McKenzie	1,357	1,514	1,521	1,480	1,503
TOTAL	**6,206**	**6,790**	**6,938**	**6,787**	**6,903**
REGION II					
Ward	11,166	10,994	10,674	10,728	10,564
Bottineau	1,771	1,782	1,763	1,694	1,694
Burke	744	762	742	701	695
McHenry	1,644	1,590	1,549	1,516	1,460
Mountrail	1,634	1,640	1,592	1,611	1,628
Pierce	1,260	1,189	1,125	1,108	1,060
Renville	804	780	768	743	752
TOTAL	**19,023**	**18,737**	**18,213**	**18,101**	**17,853**
REGION III					
Ramsey	2,936	2,728	2,662	2,393	2,364
Benson	1,472	1,456	1,414	1,559	1,519
Cavalier	1,444	1,338	1,244	1,190	1,156
Towner	719	688	679	701	683
Eddy	601	590	564	549	582
Rolette	3,026	3,083	2,997	3,042	2,953
TOTAL	**10,198**	**9,883**	**9,560**	**9,434**	**9,257**
REGION IV					
Grand Forks	10,509	10,357	10,275	10,276	10,305
Nelson	1,128	1,059	1,013	978	945
Walsh	2,888	2,593	2,530	2,486	2,497
Pembina	2,127	2,096	2,026	1,923	1,909
TOTAL	**16,652**	**16,105**	**15,844**	**15,663**	**15,656**
REGION V					
Cass	14,953	14,743	14,642	14,786	14,966
Traill	1,781	1,690	1,674	1,646	1,687
Steele	485	449	417	408	401
Ransom	1,288	1,220	1,195	1,180	1,165
Richland	3,179	3,080	3,083	3,068	3,114
Sargent	1,031	981	962	929	907
TOTAL	**22,717**	**22,163**	**21,973**	**22,017**	**22,240**
REGION VI					
Stutsman	4,255	4,128	3,972	3,995	3,953
Wells	1,390	1,286	1,228	1,196	1,160
McIntosh	916	831	798	750	739
Logan	685	648	624	589	563
Foster	993	1,028	991	965	920
Dickey	1,346	1,283	1,207	1,226	1,219
LaMoure	1,305	1,258	1,231	1,172	1,162
Barnes	2,312	2,225	2,164	2,136	2,083
Griggs	563	576	551	567	554
TOTAL	**13,765**	**13,263**	**12,766**	**12,596**	**12,353**
REGION VII					
Burleigh	10,489	10,356	10,257	10,386	10,518
McLean	2,749	2,768	2,763	2,868	2,707
Sheridan	368	343	330	310	309
Kidder	742	709	695	670	656
Emmons	1,347	1,299	1,194	1,139	1,094
Morton	5,510	5,381	5,451	5,533	5,422
Mercer	1,823	1,799	1,943	2,254	2,277
Oliver	445	445	431	452	422
Grant	829	796	778	751	756
Sioux	1,024	999	956	940	938
TOTAL	**25,326**	**24,895**	**24,798**	**25,303**	**25,099**
REGION VIII					
Stark	5,147	5,293	5,272	5,088	5,007
Slope	67	61	75	63	56
Hettinger	1,173	1,107	1,047	1,001	968
Golden Valley	528	518	543	529	505
Dunn	757	770	785	797	765
Bowman	985	940	920	918	898
Billings	110	121	112	109	102
Adams	651	616	611	594	569
TOTAL	**9,418**	**9,426**	**9,365**	**9,099**	**8,870**
STATE TOTAL	**123,305**	**121,262**	**119,457**	**119,000**	**118,231**

SOURCE: Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment and Teachers Report" (printout PI3-030-AA)

Table 5
Population By Age, Sex, and County, 1980
Both Sexes

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65>	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	2,007	3,759	1,817	2,451	2,188	3,748	3,846	2,421	22,237	
Divide	243	524	222	186	199	529	886	705	3,494	
McKenzie	667	1,436	530	637	612	1,226	1,280	744	7,132	
TOTAL	**2,917**	**5,719**	**2,569**	**3,274**	**2,999**	**5,503**	**6,012**	**3,870**	**32,862**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	17.4	7.8	10.0	9.1	16.7	18.3	11.8		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	5,579	10,332	4,637	7,718	5,969	10,395	8,459	5,267	58,392	
Bottineau	710	1,548	737	687	584	1,532	1,820	1,621	9,239	
Burke	247	659	229	207	208	584	951	737	3,822	
McHenry	575	1,387	569	465	515	1,200	1,699	1,448	7,858	
Mountrail	660	1,421	524	510	563	1,201	1,618	1,182	7,679	
Pierce	442	1,190	496	426	380	931	1,187	1,114	6,166	
Renville	250	698	239	208	241	608	736	628	3,608	
TOTAL	**8,463**	**17,235**	**7,431**	**10,221**	**8,460**	**16,451**	**16,506**	**11,997**	**96,764**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	17.8	7.7	10.6	8.7	17.0	17.1	12.4		100.0
REGION III										
Ramsey	994	2,215	1,127	1,044	987	2,065	2,530	2,086	13,848	
Benson	784	1,702	588	554	512	1,147	1,481	1,176	7,944	
Cavalier	560	1,350	582	473	515	1,201	1,653	1,302	7,636	
Towner	285	660	279	278	248	585	915	802	4,052	
Eddy	280	544	239	230	241	494	797	729	3,554	
Rolette	1,385	2,862	1,130	965	874	1,861	1,959	1,141	12,177	
TOTAL	**4,288**	**9,333**	**3,945**	**3,544**	**3,377**	**7,353**	**9,335**	**7,236**	**48,411**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	19.3	8.1	7.3	7.0	15.2	19.3	14.9		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	6,006	10,339	6,248	11,309	7,301	11,150	8,493	5,254	66,100	
Nelson	310	799	319	264	305	778	1,254	1,204	5,233	
Walsh	1,123	2,559	1,067	1,069	1,188	2,565	3,286	2,514	15,371	
Pembina	847	1,781	661	694	806	1,672	2,218	1,720	10,399	
TOTAL	**8,286**	**15,478**	**8,295**	**13,336**	**9,600**	**16,165**	**15,251**	**10,692**	**97,103**	
ROW PERCENT	8.5	15.9	8.5	13.7	9.9	16.7	15.7	11.0		99.9
REGION V										
Cass	6,924	13,339	7,116	12,434	9,964	16,074	13,958	8,438	88,247	
Traill	709	1,452	794	888	651	1,387	1,898	1,845	9,624	
Steele	245	501	229	183	203	509	731	505	3,106	
Ransom	507	1,130	442	394	479	1,029	1,439	1,278	6,698	
Richland	1,487	2,685	2,421	2,369	1,533	2,566	3,373	2,773	19,207	
Sargent	443	1,016	367	402	424	933	1,111	816	5,512	
TOTAL	**10,315**	**20,123**	**11,369**	**16,670**	**13,254**	**22,498**	**22,510**	**15,655**	**132,394**	
ROW PERCENT	7.8	15.2	8.6	12.6	100.0	17.0	17.0	11.8		100.0
REGION VI										
Stutsman	1,918	3,929	1,746	2,367	2,138	4,084	4,734	3,238	24,154	
Wells	472	1,202	486	411	421	1,039	1,535	1,413	6,979	
McIntosh	244	691	321	247	249	652	1,289	1,097	4,800	
Logan	223	616	287	203	168	503	908	585	3,493	
Foster	348	877	323	343	310	681	968	761	4,611	
Dickey	580	1,228	502	596	513	1,136	1,418	1,234	7,207	
LaMoure	495	1,136	434	419	422	941	1,456	1,170	6,473	
Barnes	1,023	2,119	1,232	1,343	1,048	2,072	2,720	2,403	13,960	
Griggs	260	576	205	222	261	554	891	745	3,714	
TOTAL	**5,563**	**12,374**	**5,546**	**6,151**	**5,530**	**11,662**	**15,919**	**12,646**	**75,391**	
ROW PERCENT	7.4	16.4	7.3	8.2	7.3	15.5	21.1	16.8		100.0
REGION VII										
Burleigh	4,716	9,657	4,433	6,155	5,713	10,663	8,875	4,599	54,811	
McLean	1,125	2,233	776	895	1,026	2,056	2,489	1,783	12,383	
Sheridan	190	479	188	162	156	451	736	457	2,819	
Kidder	320	712	263	241	260	593	892	552	3,833	
Emmons	387	1,224	503	301	293	870	1,387	912	5,877	
Morton	2,361	4,833	1,962	2,278	2,280	4,341	4,406	2,716	25,177	
Mercer	891	1,700	596	903	906	1,760	1,687	961	9,404	
Oliver	247	478	199	194	211	469	488	209	2,495	
Grant	326	828	302	239	294	662	960	663	4,274	
Sioux	461	950	307	310	276	585	535	196	3,620	
TOTAL	**11,024**	**23,094**	**9,529**	**11,678**	**11,415**	**22,450**	**22,455**	**13,048**	**124,693**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	18.5	7.6	9.4	9.2	18.0	18.0	10.5		100.0
REGION VIII										
Stark	2,169	4,290	2,143	2,957	2,257	3,800	3,758	2,323	23,697	
Slope	95	219	91	87	86	169	279	131	1,157	
Hettinger	291	786	323	258	291	632	1,016	678	4,275	
Golden Valley	188	459	170	150	167	377	494	386	2,391	
Dunn	406	879	356	389	353	750	962	532	4,627	
Bowman	374	802	313	333	327	713	796	571	4,229	
Billings	93	225	104	85	88	195	251	97	1,138	
Adams	280	605	231	260	266	615	744	583	3,584	
TOTAL	**3,896**	**8,265**	**3,731**	**4,519**	**3,835**	**7,251**	**8,300**	**5,301**	**45,098**	
ROW PERCENT	8.6	18.3	8.3	10.0	8.5	16.1	18.4	11.8		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**54,752**	**111,621**	**52,415**	**69,393**	**58,470**	**109,333**	**116,288**	**80,445**	**652,717**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	17.1	8.0	10.6	9.0	16.8	17.8	12.3		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; General Population Characteristics"

Table 5 (continued)
Male

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65>	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	1,070	1,882	903	1,299	1,234	1,956	1,887	1,079	11,310	
Divide	118	277	125	104	102	273	453	345	1,797	
McKenzie	340	736	298	348	332	653	651	376	3,734	
TOTAL	**1,528**	**2,895**	**1,326**	**1,751**	**1,668**	**2,882**	**2,991**	**1,800**	**16,841**	
ROW PERCENT	9.1	17.2	7.9	10.4	9.9	17.1	17.7	10.7		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	2,842	5,313	2,349	4,057	3,154	5,365	4,125	2,226	29,431	
Bottineau	372	775	360	362	313	779	886	780	4,627	
Burke	132	320	121	113	113	295	467	364	1,925	
McHenry	322	740	317	263	275	607	845	710	4,079	
Mountrail	342	721	271	269	287	615	813	569	3,887	
Pierce	248	636	267	208	190	467	587	492	3,095	
Renville	135	370	130	110	140	311	365	295	1,856	
TOTAL	**4,393**	**8,875**	**3,815**	**5,382**	**4,472**	**8,439**	**8,088**	**5,436**	**48,900**	
ROW PERCENT	9.0	18.1	7.8	11.0	9.1	17.3	16.5	11.1		99.9
REGION III										
Ramsey	516	1,110	589	490	490	1,052	1,271	898	6,416	
Benson	403	866	308	302	256	597	749	580	4,061	
Cavalier	292	706	304	279	260	623	837	621	3,922	
Towner	135	324	160	150	140	305	454	358	2,026	
Eddy	146	282	136	128	126	252	384	348	1,802	
Rolette	676	1,455	587	441	412	938	973	539	6,021	
TOTAL	**2,168**	**4,743**	**2,084**	**1,790**	**1,684**	**3,767**	**4,668**	**3,344**	**24,248**	
ROW PERCENT	8.9	19.6	8.6	7.4	6.9	15.5	19.3	13.8		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	3,094	5,279	3,260	6,117	3,890	5,801	4,213	2,080	33,734	
Nelson	164	402	183	147	172	401	638	563	2,670	
Walsh	589	1,314	565	563	626	1,304	1,594	1,137	7,692	
Pembina	428	901	329	378	443	856	1,108	776	5,219	
TOTAL	**4,275**	**7,896**	**4,337**	**7,205**	**5,131**	**8,362**	**7,553**	**4,556**	**49,315**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	16.0	8.8	14.6	10.4	17.0	15.3	9.2		100.0
REGION V										
Cass	3,533	6,914	3,607	6,106	4,997	8,355	6,866	3,336	43,714	
Traill	322	756	381	451	352	717	926	806	4,711	
Steele	110	257	126	104	116	255	376	247	1,591	
Ransom	272	564	240	202	254	538	736	603	3,409	
Richland	761	1,354	1,403	1,390	863	1,311	1,668	1,197	9,947	
Sargent	238	521	204	229	240	493	565	392	2,882	
TOTAL	**5,236**	**10,366**	**5,961**	**8,482**	**6,822**	**11,669**	**11,137**	**6,581**	**66,254**	
ROW PERCENT	7.9	15.6	9.0	12.8	10.3	17.6	16.8	9.9		99.9
REGION VI										
Stutsman	1,000	2,025	899	1,190	1,102	2,049	2,316	1,365	11,946	
Wells	238	624	265	218	230	512	741	669	3,497	
McIntosh	111	369	176	129	137	313	657	479	2,371	
Logan	107	328	161	120	85	244	467	279	1,791	
Foster	160	479	154	170	159	339	471	352	2,284	
Dickey	303	658	248	309	282	569	706	538	3,613	
LaMoure	246	569	231	235	239	485	728	530	3,263	
Barnes	534	1,061	586	709	556	1,063	1,340	1,041	6,890	
Griggs	135	300	127	113	158	287	445	363	1,928	
TOTAL	**2,834**	**6,413**	**2,847**	**3,193**	**2,948**	**5,861**	**7,871**	**5,616**	**37,583**	
ROW PERCENT	7.5	17.1	7.6	8.5	7.8	15.6	20.9	14.9		99.9
REGION VII										
Burleigh	2,475	4,879	2,155	2,796	2,876	5,405	4,305	1,859	26,750	
McLean	585	1,159	419	470	522	1,104	1,256	861	6,376	
Sheridan	104	253	101	83	80	231	375	227	1,454	
Kidder	166	376	138	139	134	307	444	255	1,959	
Emmons	208	611	263	161	162	428	705	440	2,978	
Morton	1,204	2,542	995	1,165	1,207	2,214	2,241	1,128	12,696	
Mercer	474	861	318	490	497	956	872	431	4,899	
Oliver	129	273	95	107	108	247	256	107	1,322	
Grant	165	463	172	133	153	338	480	320	2,224	
Sioux	256	491	156	157	148	285	264	89	1,846	
TOTAL	**5,766**	**11,908**	**4,812**	**5,701**	**5,887**	**11,515**	**11,198**	**5,717**	**62,504**	
ROW PERCENT	9.2	19.1	7.7	9.1	9.4	18.4	17.9	9.1		99.9
REGION VIII										
Stark	1,092	2,159	1,076	1,537	1,223	1,969	1,808	1,014	11,878	
Slope	52	108	53	53	45	90	148	63	612	
Hettinger	149	389	168	135	167	326	500	319	2,153	
Golden Valley	98	250	94	78	98	193	235	164	1,210	
Dunn	217	427	187	224	196	397	491	281	2,420	
Bowman	199	411	161	169	168	358	396	260	2,122	
Billings	48	102	53	54	48	99	137	55	596	
Adams	155	298	113	135	134	321	357	277	1,790	
TOTAL	**2,010**	**4,144**	**1,905**	**3,385**	**2,079**	**3,753**	**4,072**	**2,433**	**22,781**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	18.2	8.3	10.5	9.1	16.5	17.9	10.7		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**28,210**	**57,240**	**27,087**	**35,889**	**30,691**	**56,248**	**57,578**	**35,483**	**328,426**	
ROW PERCENT	8.6	17.4	8.3	10.9	9.4	17.1	17.5	10.8		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics" PC80-1-B36 (Vol. 1, Chapt. B), August 1982.

Table 5 (continued)
Female

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-64	65>	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I										
Williams	937	1,877	914	1,152	954	1,792	1,959	1,342	10,927	
Divide	125	247	97	82	97	256	433	360	1,697	
McKenzie	327	700	232	289	280	573	629	368	3,398	
TOTAL	**1,389**	**2,824**	**1,243**	**1,523**	**1,331**	**2,621**	**3,021**	**2,070**	**16,022**	
ROW PERCENT	8.7	17.6	7.8	9.5	8.3	16.4	18.8	12.9		100.0
REGION II										
Ward	2,737	5,019	2,288	3,661	2,815	5,030	4,370	3,041	28,961	
Bottineau	338	773	377	325	271	753	934	841	4,612	
Burke	115	339	108	94	95	289	484	373	1,897	
McHenry	253	647	252	202	240	593	854	738	3,779	
Mountrail	318	700	253	241	276	586	805	613	3,792	
Pierce	194	554	229	218	190	464	600	622	3,071	
Renville	115	328	109	98	101	297	371	333	1,752	
TOTAL	**4,070**	**8,360**	**3,616**	**4,839**	**3,988**	**8,012**	**8,418**	**6,561**	**47,864**	
ROW PERCENT	8.5	17.5	7.6	10.1	8.3	16.7	17.6	13.7		100.0
REGION III										
Ramsey	478	1,105	538	554	497	1,013	1,259	1,188	6,632	
Benson	381	836	280	252	256	550	732	596	3,883	
Cavalier	268	644	278	194	255	578	816	681	3,714	
Towner	150	336	119	128	108	280	461	444	2,026	
Eddy	134	262	103	102	115	242	413	381	1,752	
Rolette	709	1,407	543	524	462	923	986	602	6,156	
TOTAL	**2,120**	**4,590**	**1,861**	**1,754**	**1,693**	**3,586**	**4,667**	**3,892**	**24,163**	
ROW PERCENT	8.8	19.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	14.8	19.3	16.1		100.0
REGION IV										
Grand Forks	2,912	5,060	2,988	5,192	3,411	5,349	4,280	3,174	32,366	
Nelson	146	397	136	117	133	377	616	641	2,563	
Walsh	534	1,245	502	506	562	1,261	1,692	1,377	7,679	
Pembina	419	880	332	316	363	816	1,110	944	5,180	
TOTAL	**4,011**	**7,582**	**3,958**	**6,131**	**4,469**	**7,803**	**7,698**	**6,136**	**47,788**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	15.9	8.3	12.8	9.4	16.3	16.1	12.8		100.0
REGION V										
Cass	3,391	6,425	3,509	6,328	4,967	7,719	7,092	5,102	44,533	
Traill	387	696	413	437	299	670	972	1,039	4,913	
Steele	135	244	103	79	87	254	355	258	1,515	
Ransom	235	566	202	192	225	491	703	675	3,289	
Richland	726	1,331	1,018	979	670	1,255	1,705	1,576	9,260	
Sargent	205	495	163	173	184	440	546	424	2,630	
TOTAL	**5,079**	**9,757**	**5,408**	**8,188**	**6,432**	**10,829**	**11,373**	**9,074**	**66,140**	
ROW PERCENT	7.7	14.7	8.2	12.4	9.7	16.4	17.2	13.7		100.0
REGION VI										
Stutsman	918	1,904	647	1,177	1,036	2,035	2,418	1,873	12,208	
Wells	234	578	221	193	191	527	794	744	3,482	
McIntosh	133	322	155	118	112	339	632	618	2,429	
Logan	116	288	126	83	83	259	441	306	1,702	
Foster	188	398	169	173	151	342	497	409	2,327	
Dickey	277	570	254	287	231	567	712	696	3,594	
LaMoure	249	567	203	184	183	456	728	640	3,210	
Barnes	489	1,058	646	634	492	1,009	1,380	1,362	7,070	
Griggs	125	276	78	109	103	267	446	382	1,786	
TOTAL	**2,729**	**5,961**	**2,699**	**2,958**	**2,582**	**5,801**	**8,048**	**7,030**	**37,808**	
ROW PERCENT	7.2	15.8	7.1	7.8	6.8	15.3	21.3	18.6		99.9
REGION VII										
Burleigh	2,241	4,778	2,278	3,359	2,837	5,258	4,570	2,740	28,061	
McLean	540	1,074	357	425	504	952	1,233	922	6,007	
Sheridan	86	226	87	79	76	220	361	230	1,365	
Kidder	154	336	125	102	126	286	448	297	1,874	
Emmons	179	613	240	140	131	442	682	472	2,899	
Morton	1,157	2,291	967	1,113	1,073	2,127	2,165	1,588	12,481	
Mercer	417	839	278	413	409	804	815	530	4,505	
Oliver	118	205	104	87	103	222	232	102	1,173	
Grant	161	365	130	106	141	324	480	343	2,050	
Sioux	205	459	151	153	128	300	271	107	1,774	
TOTAL	**5,258**	**11,186**	**4,717**	**5,977**	**5,528**	**10,935**	**11,257**	**7,331**	**62,189**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	18.0	7.6	9.6	8.9	17.6	18.1	11.8		100.0
REGION VIII										
Stark	1,077	2,131	1,067	1,420	1,034	1,831	1,950	1,309	11,819	
Slope	43	111	38	34	41	79	131	68	545	
Hettinger	142	397	155	123	124	306	516	359	2,122	
Golden Valley	90	209	76	72	69	184	259	222	1,181	
Dunn	189	452	169	165	157	353	471	251	2,207	
Bowman	175	391	152	164	159	355	400	311	2,107	
Billings	45	123	51	31	40	96	114	42	542	
Adams	125	307	118	125	132	294	387	306	1,794	
TOTAL	**1,886**	**4,121**	**1,826**	**2,134**	**1,756**	**3,498**	**4,228**	**2,868**	**22,317**	
ROW PERCENT	8.4	18.5	8.2	9.6	7.9	15.7	18.9	12.8		100.0
STATE TOTAL	**26,542**	**54,381**	**25,328**	**33,504**	**27,779**	**53,085**	**58,710**	**44,962**	**324,291**	
ROW PERCENT	8.2	16.8	7.8	10.3	8.6	16.4	18.1	13.8		100.0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; General Population Characteristics" PC80-1-B36 (Vol. 1, Chapt. B), August 1982.

APPENDIX II

LABOR FORCE AND OCCUPATION

TABLE 6
North Dakota Civilian Population and Labor Force Estimates by Sex and Age, 1984

Civilian Population

	Civilian Labor Force*						
	Unemployment		Employment	Labor Force			
	N	Row % Rate	N	N	Participation Rate (Row %)	Not In Labor Force	Population
Male							
16-24	4,000	10.0	36,000	40,000	75.9	12,700	52,700
25-44	3,900	4.2	89,900	93,800	98.3	1,600	95,400
45-64	1,900	4.1	44,100	46,000	82.6	9,700	55,700
>65	200	2.2	9,000	9,200	24.7	28,000	37,200
Total	10,000	5.3	179,000	189,000	78.4	52,000	241,000
Female							
16-24	2,800	7.8	32,900	35,700	74.8	12,000	47,700
25-44	3,190	5.3	57,000	60,190	61.7	37,410	97,600
45-64	800	2.1	37,100	37,900	65.3	20,100	58,000
>65	210	4.0	5,000	5,210	11.4	40,490	45,700
Total	7,000	5.0	132,000	139,000	55.8	110,000	249,000
Total							
16-24	6,800	9.0	68,900	75,700	75.4	24,700	100,400
25-44	7,090	4.6	146,900	153,990	79.8	39,010	193,000
45-64	2,700	3.2	81,200	83,900	73.8	29,800	113,700
>65	410	2.8	14,000	14,410	17.4	68,490	82,900
Total	17,000	5.2	311,000	328,000	66.9	162,000	490,000

*Cell distributions have been estimated from weighted averages computed from 1984, 1983, and 1982 Current Population Survey data for North Dakota.

Table 7
Profile of Employment by Industry and Occupation for North Dakota, 1982

Occupation	Total		Industry																			
			Mining		Construction		Manufacturing		Trans. Comm. & Public Util.		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Finance Insurance & Real Estate		Services		Government		Agriculture		Self-Emp. & Unpaid Fam. Worker	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	313,890	100.0	9,387	100.0	15,682	100.0	14,930	99.9	16,798	100.0	21,130	99.9	45,384	99.9	11,830	100.0	82,035	100.0	31,860	100.0	47,442	100.0	17,412	99.9
Row Percent	100.0		3.0		5.0		4.8		5.3		6.7		14.6		3.8		26.1		10.1		15.1		5.5	
Professional	48,515	15.4	448	4.8	598	3.8	1,084	7.3	1,927	11.5	1,086	5.1	934	2.1	918	7.8	31,622	38.5	7,289	22.9	171	0.3	2,438	14.0
Row Percent	99.9		0.9		1.2		2.2		4.0		2.2		1.9		1.9		65.2		15.0		0.4		5.0	
Managerial	30,980	9.9	464	4.9	1,687	10.8	1,257	8.4	1,505	9.0	2,687	12.7	4,980	11.0	2,446	20.7	4,963	6.1	4,946	15.5	6	0.1<	6,039	34.7
Row Percent	100.0		1.5		5.4		4.0		4.9		8.7		16.1		7.9		16.0		16.0		0.1<		19.5	
Sales	18,442	5.9	70	0.7	100	0.6	543	3.6	334	2.0	4,297	20.3	10,183	22.4	1,015	8.6	646	0.8	54	0.2	9	0.1<	1,191	6.8
Row Percent	99.9		0.4		0.5		2.9		1.8		23.3		55.2		5.5		3.5		0.3		0.1<		6.5	
Clerical	48,022	15.3	468	5.0	1,051	6.7	1,898	12.7	3,403	20.2	5,230	24.8	7,572	16.7	6,443	54.5	13,167	16.1	8,199	25.7	173	0.3	418	2.4
Row Percent	100.0		1.0		2.2		3.9		7.1		10.9		15.8		13.4		27.4		17.1		0.3		0.9	
Craft	32,563	10.4	1,922	20.5	8,159	52.0	2,661	17.8	4,248	25.3	3,177	15.0	2,784	6.1	107	0.9	2,389	2.9	3,692	11.6	61	0.1	3,363	19.3
Row Percent	100.0		5.9		25.1		8.2		13.0		9.8		8.6		0.3		7.3		11.3		0.2		10.3	
Operatives Except Trans.	13,686	4.4	4,752	50.6	434	2.8	4,136	27.7	130	0.8	227	1.1	1,513	3.3	-	-	1,590	1.9	131	0.4	8	0.1<	765	4.4
Row Percent	100.0		34.7		3.2		30.2		1.0		1.7		11.0				11.6		1.0		0.1<		5.6	
Transportation Operatives	12,697	4.0	423	4.5	549	3.5	1,154	7.7	3,484	20.7	2,122	10.0	656	1.4	7	0.1<	2,644	3.2	440	1.4	374	0.8	844	4.8
Row Percent	100.0		3.3		4.3		9.1		27.4		16.7		5.2		0.1<		20.8		3.5		3.0		6.7	
Other Operatives	4,087	1.3	281	3.0	281	1.8	587	3.9	102	0.6	119	0.6	10	0.1<	7	0.1<	88	0.1	146	0.5	2,403	5.1	63	0.4
Row Percent	100.0		6.9		6.9		14.4		2.5		2.9		0.2		0.2		2.1		3.6		58.8		1.5	
Service	47,966	15.3	80	0.9	112	0.7	275	1.9	244	1.4	387	1.8	14,846	32.7	712	6.0	23,996	29.3	5,163	16.2	7	0.1<	2,144	12.3
Row Percent	100.0		0.2		0.2		0.6		0.5		0.8		30.9		1.5		50.0		10.8		0.1<		4.5	
Laborers	13,546	4.3	479	5.1	2,711	17.3	1,335	8.9	1,421	8.5	1,798	8.5	1,906	4.2	175	1.5	930	1.1	1,800	5.6	844	1.8	147	0.8
Row Percent	100.0		3.5		20.0		9.8		10.5		13.3		14.1		1.3		6.9		13.3		6.2		1.1	
Farm	43,386	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,386	91.4	-	-
Row Percent	100.0																				100.0			

Source: "North Dakota Employment Projections to 1990 by Industry & Occupation"
Job Service North Dakota/Research and Statistics, May 1985.

Table 8

Job Service North Dakota
NDRS 31d 3/84 BM
3/80 R 3/14/85R.

NORTH DAKOTA LABOR FORCE
By County, By Region
CPS

Annual Averages 1983

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1. Divide	1,687	1,625	62	3.7%
McKenzie	4,015	3,770	245	6.1%
Williams	14,438	13,287	1,151	8.0%
REGION 1 TOTAL	20,140	18,682	1,458	7.2%
2. Bottineau	4,200	3,946	254	6.0%
Burke	2,004	1,882	122	6.1%
McHenry	3,290	2,956	334	10.2%
Mountrail	3,624	3,343	281	7.8%
Pierce	3,064	2,916	148	4.8%
Renville	1,615	1,523	92	5.7%
Ward	24,585	23,232	1,353	5.5%
REGION 2 TOTAL	42,382	39,798	2,584	6.1%
3. Benson	3,244	2,885	359	11.1%
Cavalier	3,491	3,271	220	6.3%
Eddy	1,696	1,563	133	7.8%
Ramsey	6,722	6,378	344	5.1%
Rolette	4,929	4,335	594	12.1%
Towner	2,154	2,079	75	3.5%
REGION 3 TOTAL	22,236	20,511	1,725	7.8%
4. Grand Forks	27,868	26,633	1,235	4.4%
Nelson	2,710	2,537	173	6.4%
Pembina	5,892	5,430	462	7.8%
Walsh	8,473	7,996	477	5.6%
REGION 4 TOTAL	44,943	42,596	2,347	5.2%
5. Cass	44,370	42,660	1,710	3.9%
Ransom	2,968	2,840	128	4.3%
Richland	8,765	8,364	401	4.6%
Sargent	2,603	2,424	179	6.9%
Steele	1,397	1,346	51	3.7%
Traill	4,648	4,473	175	3.8%
REGION 5 TOTAL	64,751	62,107	2,644	4.1%
6. Barnes	6,257	5,920	337	5.4%
Dickey	3,473	3,341	132	3.8%
Foster	2,194	2,086	108	4.9%
Griggs	1,691	1,620	71	4.2%
LaMoure	2,605	2,492	113	4.3%
Logan	1,468	1,408	60	4.1%
McIntosh	2,405	2,312	93	3.9%
Stutsman	11,678	11,062	616	5.3%
Wells	3,391	3,191	200	5.9%
REGION 6 TOTAL	35,162	33,432	1,730	4.9%
7. Burleigh	27,601	26,067	1,534	5.6%
Emmons	2,484	2,295	189	7.6%
Grant	1,722	1,627	95	5.5%
Kidder	1,522	1,378	144	9.5%
McLean	5,493	5,117	376	6.8%
Mercer	10,411	10,097	314	3.0%
Morton	12,659	11,872	787	6.2%
Oliver	1,105	1,044	61	5.5%
Sheridan	1,222	1,173	49	4.0%
Sioux	1,309	1,173	136	10.4%
REGION 7 TOTAL	65,528	61,843	3,685	5.6%
8. Adams	2,012	1,922	90	4.5%
Billings	902	875	27	3.0%
Bowman	2,238	2,118	120	5.4%
Dunn	2,161	1,946	215	9.9%
Golden Valley	1,270	1,194	76	6.0%
Hettinger	1,932	1,819	113	5.8%
Slope	533	498	35	6.6%
Stark	12,812	11,660	1,152	9.0%
REGION 8 TOTAL	23,860	22,032	1,828	7.7%
STATE TOTAL	319,000	301,000	18,000	5.6%
Bismarck MSA	40,260	37,939	2,321	5.8%
Fargo-Moorhead MSA	72,359	68,677	3,682	5.1%
Grand Forks MSA	27,868	26,633	1,235	4.4%

Table 9

Job Service North Dakota
NDRS 31d 3/84 BM
3/80 R 2/13/85 R.

NORTH DAKOTA LABOR FORCE
By County, By Region
CPS

Annual Average 1984

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1. Divide	1,681	1,624	57	3.4%
McKenzie	3,980	3,843	137	3.4%
Williams	14,571	14,018	553	3.8%
REGION 1 TOTAL	20,232	19,485	747	3.7%
2. Bottineau	4,219	4,011	208	4.9%
Burke	2,014	1,914	100	5.0%
McHenry	3,396	3,032	364	10.7%
Mountrail	3,664	3,405	259	7.1%
Pierce	3,164	3,038	126	4.0%
Renville	1,626	1,550	76	4.7%
Ward	25,749	24,335	1,414	5.5%
REGION 2 TOTAL	43,832	41,285	2,547	5.8%
3. Benson	3,353	3,040	313	9.3%
Cavalier	3,531	3,343	188	5.3%
Eddy	1,800	1,658	142	7.9%
Ramsey	6,900	6,554	346	5.0%
Rolette	5,119	4,504	615	12.0%
Towner	2,264	2,196	68	3.0%
REGION 3 TOTAL	22,967	21,295	1,672	7.3%
4. Grand Forks	29,147	27,952	1,195	4.1%
Nelson	2,732	2,569	163	6.0%
Pembina	6,036	5,593	443	7.3%
Walsh	8,651	8,228	423	4.9%
REGION 4 TOTAL	46,566	44,342	2,224	4.8%
5. Cass	47,253	45,769	1,484	3.1%
Ransom	2,967	2,852	115	3.9%
Richland	9,378	9,031	347	3.7%
Sargent	2,660	2,542	118	4.4%
Steele	1,422	1,376	46	3.2%
Traill	4,852	4,689	163	3.4%
REGION 5 TOTAL	68,532	66,259	2,273	3.3%
6. Barnes	6,211	5,870	341	5.5%
Dickey	3,556	3,448	108	3.0%
Foster	2,207	2,098	109	4.9%
Griggs	1,731	1,668	63	3.6%
LaMoure	2,682	2,583	99	3.7%
Logan	1,558	1,502	56	3.6%
McIntosh	2,402	2,336	66	2.7%
Stutsman	12,107	11,494	613	5.1%
Wells	3,500	3,293	207	5.9%
REGION 6 TOTAL	35,954	34,292	1,662	4.6%
7. Burleigh	29,101	27,307	1,794	6.2%
Emmons	2,530	2,328	202	8.0%
Grant	1,772	1,681	91	5.1%
Kidder	1,592	1,457	135	8.5%
McLean	5,702	5,159	543	9.5%
Mercer	8,389	7,760	629	7.5%
Morton	13,441	12,437	1,004	7.5%
Oliver	1,203	1,122	81	6.7%
Sheridan	1,219	1,175	44	3.6%
Sioux	1,350	1,240	110	8.1%
REGION 7 TOTAL	66,300	61,666	4,634	7.0%
8. Adams	2,056	2,008	48	2.3%
Billings	903	883	20	2.2%
Bowman	2,230	2,167	63	2.8%
Dunn	2,122	1,946	176	8.3%
Golden Valley	1,279	1,218	61	4.8%
Hettinger	1,911	1,828	83	4.3%
Slope	557	532	25	4.5%
Stark	12,559	11,795	764	6.1%
REGION 8 TOTAL	23,617	22,377	1,240	5.3%
S T A T E T O T A L	328,000	311,000	17,000	5.1%
Bismarck SMSA	42,543	39,744	2,799	6.6%
Fargo-Moorhead SMSA	75,807	72,753	3,054	4.0%
Grand Forks SMSA	29,147	27,952	1,195	4.1%

APPENDIX III

EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES, TRENDS, AND PROJECTIONS

Table 10
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1982 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	3,115	906	525	985	1,382	2,405	492	2,398	1,371	13,579	
Divide	143	12	8	11	68	158	54	209	172	835	
McKenzie	1,408	258	23	234	170	355	58	440	392	3,338	
TOTAL	**4,666**	**1,176**	**556**	**1,230**	**1,620**	**2,918**	**604**	**3,047**	**1,935**	**17,752**	**7.8**
ROW PERCENT	26.3	6.6	3.1	6.9	9.1	16.4	3.4	17.2	10.9	99.9	
REGION II											
Ward	170	1,032	832	934	1,752	4,841	905	4,480	3,777	18,723	
Bottineau	155	68	88	113	215	399	102	481	579	2,200	
Burke	180	11	12	72	73	119	47	42	250	806	
McHenry	78	95	94	100	123	172	67	84	393	1,206	
Mountrail	76	69	72	76	172	308	75	437	526	1,891	
Pierce	4	49	85	81	184	427	80	438	267	1,615	
Renville	63	18	4	29	73	87	27	163	220	684	
TOTAL	**726**	**1,342**	**1,187**	**1,405**	**2,592**	**6,433**	**1,303**	**6,125**	**6,012**	**27,125**	**11.9**
ROW PERCENT	2.7	4.9	4.4	5.2	9.5	23.7	4.8	22.6	22.2	100.0	
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	211	148	159	406	1,156	190	1,098	1,062	4,430	
Benson	3	76	441	16	109	103	71	271	396	1,486	
Cavalier	0	59	25	102	152	292	89	284	337	1,340	
Towner	0	32	82	54	134	151	65	182	202	902	
Eddy	15	13	16	13	72	131	50	202	172	684	
Rolette	10	191	245	64	114	420	109	690	1,340	3,183	
TOTAL	**28**	**582**	**957**	**408**	**987**	**2,253**	**574**	**2,727**	**3,509**	**12,025**	**5.3**
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	8.0	3.4	8.2	18.7	4.8	22.7	29.2	100.0	
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	36	1,122	1,234	1,332	1,341	5,965	988	5,187	6,192	23,417	
Nelson	0	57	44	28	177	216	71	278	317	1,188	
Walsh	15	208	153	202	374	891	243	718	1,540	4,344	
Pembina	0	147	574	160	234	528	116	592	597	2,948	
TOTAL	**51**	**1,534**	**2,005**	**1,722**	**2,126**	**7,620**	**1,418**	**6,775**	**8,646**	**31,897**	**14.0**
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.8	6.3	5.4	6.7	23.9	4.4	21.2	27.1	100.0	
REGION V											
Cass	14	1,996	3,377	2,946	5,804	8,593	3,187	10,767	7,459	44,143	
Traill	9	69	314	117	306	440	145	597	544	2,541	
Steele	0	22	37	35	81	77	49	13	169	483	
Ransom	0	167	76	48	188	331	83	355	340	1,588	
Richland	4	230	1,381	228	456	869	183	671	1,280	5,302	
Sargent	0	36	667	46	95	128	44	97	281	1,394	
TOTAL	**27**	**2,520**	**5,852**	**3,420**	**6,930**	**10,438**	**3,691**	**12,500**	**10,073**	**55,451**	**24.3**
ROW PERCENT	0.0	4.5	10.6	6.2	12.5	18.8	6.7	22.5	18.2	100.0	
REGION VI											
Stutsman	4	286	968	503	486	1,846	441	1,866	1,910	8,310	
Wells	28	70	30	27	224	340	87	337	333	1,476	
McIntosh	1	68	62	34	174	186	68	309	229	1,131	
Logan	0	24	12	6	120	83	24	51	155	475	
Foster	14	68	45	94	161	265	86	317	241	1,291	
Dickey	1	61	100	95	201	368	80	454	388	1,748	
LaMoure	1	16	24	57	234	210	95	115	354	1,106	
Barnes	0	203	174	108	410	859	171	816	853	3,594	
Griggs	0	21	42	17	120	127	55	151	164	697	
TOTAL	**49**	**817**	**1,457**	**941**	**2,130**	**4,284**	**1,107**	**4,416**	**4,627**	**19,828**	**8.7**
ROW PERCENT	0.2	4.1	7.4	4.8	10.7	21.6	5.6	22.3	23.3	100.0	
REGION VII											
Burleigh	183	1,415	1,155	2,068	1,927	5,408	1,305	6,633	5,948	26,042	
McLean	250	302	72	351	211	468	117	512	666	2,949	
Sheridan	21	14	25	5	34	33	34	29	142	337	
Kidder	0	6	19	22	41	58	32	93	192	463	
Emmons	0	154	37	29	115	172	48	207	315	1,077	
Morton	58	497	821	502	496	1,396	244	1,405	1,196	6,615	
Mercer	568	3,392	26	630	167	427	101	584	472	6,367	
Oliver	109	127	3	195	2	26	9	15	152	638	
Grant	7	14	4	14	48	124	42	128	191	572	
Sioux	3	12	32	6	28	41	10	247	411	790	
TOTAL	**1,199**	**5,933**	**2,194**	**3,822**	**3,069**	**8,153**	**1,942**	**9,853**	**9,685**	**45,850**	**20.1**
ROW PERCENT	2.6	12.9	4.8	8.3	6.7	17.8	4.2	21.5	21.1	99.9	
REGION VIII											
Stark	1,391	1,034	531	808	804	2,538	433	2,456	1,408	11,403	
Slope	55	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	48	110	
Hettinger	26	64	24	27	128	140	57	156	229	851	
Golden Valley	50	23	39	35	71	155	43	149	149	714	
Dunn	308	218	11	101	90	142	34	75	245	1,224	
Bowman	267	56	19	40	187	265	66	236	221	1,357	
Billings	413	51	0	20	2	39	0	84	106	715	
Adams	19	40	30	35	132	181	45	309	160	951	
TOTAL	**2,529**	**1,487**	**654**	**1,066**	**1,414**	**3,465**	**678**	**3,466**	**2,566**	**17,325**	**7.6**
ROW PERCENT	14.6	8.6	3.8	6.1	8.2	20.0	3.9	20.0	14.8	100.0	
MULTI COUNTY	153	249	46	63	182	24	11	61	61	850	0.3
STATE TOTAL	**9,428**	**15,640**	**14,908**	**14,077**	**21,050**	**45,588**	**11,328**	**48,970**	**47,114**	**228,103**	**100.0**
ROW PERCENT	4.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	9.2	20.0	5.0	21.5	20.6	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 11
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary Employment
by Industry and County, 1981 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin., Ins., RE	Service	Govt. 2/	Total** Number	Total** Percent
REGION I											
Williams	3,645	1,142	528	962	1,285	2,183	446	2,246	1,240	13,677	
Divide	169	12	9	8	69	161	47	192	180	847	
McKenzie	1,713	338	18	222	157	344	49	468	378	3,687	
TOTAL	**5,527**	**1,492**	**555**	**1,192**	**1,511**	**2,688**	**542**	**2,906**	**1,798**	**18,211**	
ROW PERCENT	30.3	8.2	3.0	6.5	8.3	14.8	3.0	16.0	9.9	100.0	8.0
REGION II											
Ward	247	1,132	893	952	1,769	4,681	920	4,385	3,786	18,765	
Bottineau	193	93	100	119	218	403	100	434	585	2,245	
Burke	145	18	12	65	74	131	43	32	254	774	
McHenry	78	142	55	105	127	175	67	84	408	1,241	
Mountrail	68	98	86	69	142	381	76	416	527	1,863	
Pierce	4	55	120	96	166	404	86	452	280	1,663	
Renville	100	21	4	42	76	81	27	167	220	738	
TOTAL	**835**	**1,559**	**1,270**	**1,448**	**2,572**	**6,256**	**1,319**	**5,970**	**6,060**	**27,289**	
ROW PERCENT	3.1	5.7	4.7	5.3	9.4	22.9	4.8	21.9	22.2	100.0	12.1
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	227	123	165	396	1,172	190	1,060	1,076	4,409	
Benson	2	101	370	18	113	114	70	313	417	1,518	
Cavalier	0	52	27	101	159	290	89	304	344	1,366	
Towner	0	45	78	57	141	150	64	184	209	928	
Eddy	16	20	10	14	82	143	48	181	188	702	
Rolette	5	161	245	65	116	422	108	781	1,322	3,225	
TOTAL	**23**	**606**	**853**	**420**	**1,007**	**2,291**	**569**	**2,823**	**3,556**	**12,148**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.0	7.0	3.5	8.3	18.8	4.7	23.2	29.3	100.0	5.4
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	40	1,224	1,174	1,385	1,353	5,942	1,025	4,978	6,153	23,274	
Nelson	0	90	55	25	184	213	69	284	332	1,252	
Walsh	34	244	116	191	359	865	227	756	1,369	4,161	
Pembina	0	136	627	206	240	541	116	564	591	3,021	
TOTAL	**74**	**1,694**	**1,972**	**1,807**	**2,136**	**7,561**	**1,437**	**6,582**	**8,445**	**31,708**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.3	6.2	5.7	6.8	23.9	4.5	20.8	26.6	100.0	14.0
REGION V											
Cass	25	2,231	3,628	2,882	5,814	8,500	3,224	10,050	7,747	44,101	
Traill	3	68	286	117	319	416	142	567	565	2,483	
Steele	2	26	37	46	85	82	49	14	166	507	
Ransom	0	79	33	51	214	348	82	311	346	1,464	
Richland	4	270	1,442	234	447	899	184	639	1,303	5,422	
Sargent	0	30	810	47	89	116	43	85	274	1,494	
TOTAL	**34**	**2,704**	**6,236**	**3,377**	**6,968**	**10,361**	**3,724**	**11,666**	**10,401**	**55,471**	
ROW PERCENT	0.1	4.9	11.2	6.1	12.6	18.7	6.7	21.0	18.7	100.0	24.5
REGION VI											
Stutsman	3	341	1,023	534	514	1,846	446	1,832	1,948	8,487	
Wells	29	74	26	36	240	345	80	350	350	1,530	
McIntosh	10	39	73	29	168	183	60	307	241	1,110	
Logan	1	30	12	4	129	83	23	55	181	518	
Foster	12	74	49	93	160	259	80	298	253	1,278	
Dickey	0	72	117	90	216	398	83	449	407	1,832	
LaMoure	1	28	22	64	236	211	97	123	366	1,148	
Barnes	0	220	156	114	420	881	171	768	884	3,614	
Griggs	1	19	75	20	124	123	53	144	176	735	
TOTAL	**57**	**897**	**1,553**	**984**	**2,207**	**4,329**	**1,093**	**4,326**	**4,806**	**20,252**	
ROW PERCENT	0.3	4.4	7.7	4.9	10.9	21.4	5.4	21.3	23.7	100.0	8.9
REGION VII											
Burleigh	223	1,506	1,214	1,982	1,885	5,327	1,302	6,341	6,166	25,946	
McLean	230	266	60	341	227	472	112	509	673	2,890	
Sheridan	2	15	15	2	35	55	34	25	149	332	
Kidder	1	10	18	22	48	59	33	94	199	484	
Emmons	3	98	33	25	113	169	48	194	318	1,001	
Morton	71	526	746	473	587	1,441	248	1,339	1,303	6,734	
Mercer	528	1,887	27	513	161	409	93	479	445	4,542	
Oliver	139	85	2	196	3	25	9	8	149	616	
Grant	5	12	12	15	51	106	41	134	197	573	
Sioux	0	18	26	6	33	37	8	298	419	845	
TOTAL	**1,202**	**4,423**	**2,153**	**3,575**	**3,143**	**8,100**	**1,928**	**9,421**	**10,018**	**43,963**	
ROW PERCENT	2.7	10.1	4.9	8.1	7.2	18.4	4.4	21.4	22.8	100.0	19.3
REGION VIII											
Stark	1,295	794	548	712	785	2,408	398	2,271	1,367	10,578	
Slope	71	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	47	128	
Hettinger	28	68	23	27	125	139	53	143	227	833	
Golden Valley	84	40	35	11	70	193	41	132	141	747	
Dunn	349	137	9	72	129	150	31	73	248	1,198	
Bowman	282	60	14	39	177	258	62	236	231	1,359	
Billings	587	74	0	9	5	39	0	90	98	902	
Adams	2	43	27	39	129	179	42	311	165	937	
TOTAL	**2,698**	**1,216**	**656**	**909**	**1,420**	**3,375**	**627**	**3,257**	**2,524**	**16,682**	
ROW PERCENT	16.2	7.3	3.9	5.5	8.5	20.2	3.8	19.5	15.1	100.0	7.4
MULTI-COUNTY	282	172	30	47	146	10	10	97	72	866	0.4
STATE TOTAL	**10,732**	**14,763**	**15,278**	**13,759**	**21,110**	**44,971**	**11,249**	**47,048**	**47,680**	**226,590**	**100.0**
ROW PERCENT	4.7	6.5	6.7	6.1	9.3	19.9	5.0	20.8	21.0	100.0	

* By place of work.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 12
Nonagricultural Job Insurance Covered Wage and Salary
Employment by Industry and County, 1980 Annual Average*

	Mining	Const.	Mfg.	Trans., 1/ Comm., Ut.	Whole. Trade	Retail Trade	Fin, Ins., RE	Services	Govt.2/	Total Number	Total Percent
REGION I											
Williams	2,175	767	481	780	976	2,013	362	1,855	1,225	10,634	
Divide	56	16	8	8	68	164	43	171	179	713	
McKenzie	1,146	218	16	164	145	247	43	429	356	2,764	
TOTAL	**3,377**	**1,001**	**505**	**952**	**1,189**	**2,424**	**448**	**2,455**	**1,760**	**14,111**	
ROW PERCENT	23.9	7.1	3.6	6.8	8.4	17.2	3.2	17.4	12.4	100.0	6.2
REGION II											
Ward	218	1,320	909	930	1,687	4,882	925	4,020	3,868	18,759	
Bottineau	98	81	90	102	197	430	95	415	588	2,096	
Burke	96	15	13	61	80	123	43	42	268	741	
McHenry	41	93	45	113	124	186	58	97	427	1,184	
Mountrail	57	94	87	77	131	388	72	425	558	1,889	
Pierce	2	60	102	86	157	407	76	462	280	1,632	
Renville	84	20	5	31	73	93	26	160	227	719	
TOTAL	**596**	**1,683**	**1,251**	**1,400**	**2,449**	**6,509**	**1,295**	**5,621**	**6,216**	**27,020**	
ROW PERCENT	2.2	6.2	4.6	5.2	9.1	24.1	4.8	20.8	23.0	100.0	11.8
REGION III											
Ramsey	0	258	122	182	375	1,360	185	1,042	1,110	4,634	
Benson	2	66	365	22	121	118	66	272	418	1,450	
Cavalier	1	52	47	101	155	289	90	319	372	1,426	
Towner	0	83	17	55	132	154	59	180	210	890	
Eddy	19	26	10	16	86	155	46	164	198	720	
Rolette	4	157	256	71	108	411	101	662	1,331	3,101	
TOTAL	**26**	**642**	**817**	**447**	**977**	**2,487**	**547**	**2,639**	**3,639**	**12,221**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.2	6.7	3.6	8.0	20.4	4.5	21.6	29.8	100.0	5.4
REGION IV											
Grand Forks	28	1,323	1,219	1,391	1,235	6,138	1,047	4,571	6,105	23,057	
Nelson	0	73	57	32	177	203	68	279	341	1,230	
Walsh	23	240	132	163	351	958	225	721	1,296	4,109	
Pembina	0	119	580	215	219	525	106	572	649	2,985	
TOTAL	**51**	**1,755**	**1,988**	**1,801**	**1,982**	**7,824**	**1,446**	**6,143**	**8,391**	**31,381**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.3	24.9	4.6	19.6	26.8	100.0	13.7
REGION V											
Cass	7	2,591	3,507	2,707	5,508	8,950	3,151	9,341	7,480	43,242	
Traill	6	69	330	125	295	429	136	544	562	2,496	
Steele	0	32	38	48	88	81	49	21	168	525	
Ransom	0	76	80	60	183	385	84	302	355	1,525	
Richland	3	281	1,335	213	431	922	192	654	1,269	5,300	
Sargent	0	46	793	46	101	110	41	84	268	1,489	
TOTAL	**16**	**3,095**	**6,083**	**3,199**	**6,606**	**10,877**	**3,653**	**10,946**	**10,102**	**54,577**	
ROW PERCENT	0.0	5.7	11.1	5.9	12.1	19.9	6.7	20.1	18.5	100.0	23.9
REGION VI											
Stutsman	14	436	1,064	508	557	1,710	453	1,751	1,968	8,461	
Wells	14	68	28	46	239	351	75	333	377	1,531	
McIntosh	0	14	84	24	169	180	59	294	257	1,081	
Logan	0	35	15	5	127	102	25	59	198	566	
Foster	14	96	47	96	161	265	76	281	273	1,309	
Dickey	0	83	141	81	232	404	76	473	407	1,897	
LaMoure	1	32	28	68	238	218	96	126	366	1,173	
Barnes	1	280	136	124	469	939	159	736	939	3,783	
Griggs	0	29	73	25	117	138	55	135	192	764	
TOTAL	**44**	**1,073**	**1,616**	**977**	**2,309**	**4,307**	**1,074**	**4,188**	**4,977**	**20,565**	
ROW PERCENT	0.2	5.2	7.9	4.8	11.2	20.9	5.2	20.4	24.2	100.0	9.0
REGION VII											
Burleigh	280	1,916	1,353	1,981	1,789	5,488	1,275	6,013	5,875	25,970	
McLean	198	405	56	336	231	479	105	532	693	3,035	
Sheridan	1	25	18	2	32	57	36	29	166	366	
Kidder	1	28	18	25	54	78	32	92	221	549	
Emmons	1	106	37	28	118	175	47	174	323	1,009	
Morton	120	675	725	496	571	1,528	244	1,340	1,448	7,147	
Mercer	506	2,246	31	437	159	418	81	438	418	4,734	
Oliver	132	173	3	170	7	31	8	10	140	674	
Grant	14	13	9	18	52	113	40	138	201	598	
Sioux	0	40	28	8	27	36	10	283	420	852	
TOTAL	**1,253**	**5,627**	**2,278**	**3,501**	**3,040**	**8,403**	**1,878**	**9,049**	**9,905**	**44,934**	
ROW PERCENT	2.8	12.5	5.1	7.8	6.8	18.7	4.2	20.1	22.0	100.0	19.7
REGION VIII											
Stark	709	726	576	604	681	2,294	379	2,012	1,314	9,295	
Slope	103	0	0	0	0	13	1	3	49	169	
Hettinger	42	62	30	32	104	165	49	145	238	867	
Golden Valley	87	29	32	19	67	168	38	121	138	699	
Dunn	300	95	7	70	122	135	28	55	252	1,064	
Bowman	250	66	15	37	168	276	57	225	235	1,329	
Billings	613	73	0	0	3	33	0	90	109	921	
Adams	14	58	60	45	152	170	37	294	177	1,007	
TOTAL	**2,118**	**1,109**	**720**	**807**	**1,297**	**3,254**	**589**	**2,945**	**2,512**	**15,351**	
ROW PERCENT	13.8	7.2	4.7	5.3	8.4	21.2	3.8	19.2	16.4	100.0	6.7
MULTI COUNTY	1,338	1,735	940	870	984	170	81	767	1,290	8,175	3.6
STATE TOTAL	**8,819**	**17,720**	**16,198**	**13,954**	**20,833**	**46,255**	**11,011**	**44,753**	**48,792**	**228,335**	
ROW PERCENT	3.8	7.8	7.1	6.1	9.1	20.3	4.8	19.6	21.4	100.0	100.0

* By place of residence.
** Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Excludes railroad employment.
2/ Excludes military employment.

Table 13

Quarterly and Annual Average Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
For Goods-Producing and Services-Producing Industries in North Dakota*

Employment

Industry	1981 I	1981 II	1981 III	1981 IV	1981 Annual Average	1982 I	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV	1982 Annual Average	1983 I	1983 II	1983 III	1983 IV	1983 Annual Average	1984 I	1984 II	1984 III	1984 IV	1984 Annual Average	1985 I
Total Goods	**34,950**	**40,460**	**44,640**	**44,580**	**41,160**	**36,610**	**39,810**	**43,700**	**39,960**	**40,020**	**33,810**	**38,810**	**43,290**	**40,790**	**39,180**	**33,910**	**36,440**	**39,670**	**37,910**	**36,990**	**32,910**
Mining	9,250	10,870	11,760	11,780	10,920	11,220	9,440	8,880	8,180	9,430	6,760	6,630	7,110	7,580	7,020	7,050	7,110	7,800	7,600	7,390	7,230
Construction	11,170	14,450	17,360	16,790	14,940	10,400	15,620	19,620	16,980	15,650	12,780	17,610	21,110	17,760	17,320	11,650	13,990	16,370	14,580	14,150	10,440
Manufacturing	14,530	15,140	15,520	16,010	15,300	14,990	14,750	15,200	14,800	14,940	14,270	14,570	15,070	15,450	14,840	15,210	15,340	15,500	15,730	15,450	15,240
Durable Goods	6,700	7,400	7,610	7,230	7,230	6,510	6,620	6,770	5,920	6,460	5,780	6,280	6,460	6,310	6,210	6,150	6,720	6,690	6,320	6,470	6,030
Nondurable Goods	7,830	7,740	7,910	8,780	8,070	8,480	8,130	8,430	8,880	8,480	8,490	8,290	8,610	9,140	8,630	9,060	8,620	8,810	9,410	8,980	9,210
Total Services	**204,890**	**208,940**	**207,700**	**211,430**	**208,240**	**207,000**	**211,780**	**208,790**	**211,030**	**209,660**	**207,150**	**212,170**	**210,900**	**215,690**	**211,470**	**212,140**	**217,030**	**214,950**	**218,730**	**215,710**	**216,000**
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	16,900	17,240	17,340	17,370	17,210	16,850	16,810	16,680	16,640	16,750	15,770	16,020	16,140	16,640	16,140	15,990	16,420	16,530	16,760	16,430	16,370
Wholesale Trade	20,550	21,300	21,610	21,450	21,230	20,830	21,450	21,410	20,730	21,110	19,590	20,390	20,770	20,420	20,290	19,970	20,800	20,970	20,600	20,580	20,140
Retail Trade	43,630	45,530	46,040	46,380	45,390	43,910	46,080	46,300	45,780	45,520	43,510	45,870	46,710	47,110	45,800	45,040	47,220	47,860	48,320	47,110	46,790
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11,580	11,780	11,780	11,750	11,730	11,690	11,820	11,850	11,740	11,770	11,720	11,960	12,130	12,000	11,950	11,980	12,190	12,300	12,300	12,190	12,340
Services	50,900	51,760	52,870	53,170	52,170	52,890	54,360	54,730	54,690	54,170	54,720	55,870	56,610	56,880	56,020	56,710	57,600	57,790	57,740	57,460	57,390
Government	61,330	61,330	58,060	61,310	60,510	60,830	61,260	57,820	61,450	60,340	61,840	62,060	58,540	62,640	61,270	62,450	62,800	59,500	63,010	61,940	62,970
Total	**239,840**	**249,400**	**252,340**	**256,010**	**249,400**	**243,610**	**251,590**	**252,490**	**250,990**	**249,680**	**240,960**	**250,980**	**254,190**	**256,480**	**250,650**	**246,050**	**253,470**	**254,620**	**256,640**	**252,700**	**248,910**

Percent Change From One Year Ago

Industry	1981 I	1981 II	1981 III	1981 IV	1981 Annual Average	1982 I	1982 II	1982 III	1982 IV	1982 Annual Average	1983 I	1983 II	1983 III	1983 IV	1983 Annual Average	1984 I	1984 II	1984 III	1984 IV	1984 Annual Average	1985 I
Total Goods	**-4.9**	**1.4**	**5.9**	**9.1**	**3.1**	**4.7**	**-1.6**	**-2.1**	**-10.4**	**-2.8**	**-7.6**	**-2.5**	**-0.9**	**2.1**	**-2.1**	**0.3**	**-6.1**	**-8.4**	**-7.1**	**-5.6**	**-2.9**
Mining	36.4	41.5	41.3	37.6	39.3	21.3	-13.2	-24.5	-30.6	-13.6	-39.8	-29.8	-19.9	-7.3	-25.6	4.3	7.2	9.7	0.3	5.3	2.6
Construction	-18.3	-13.3	-7.9	-0.1	-9.5	-6.9	8.1	13.0	1.1	4.8	22.9	12.7	7.6	4.6	10.7	-8.8	-20.6	-22.5	-17.9	-18.3	-10.4
Manufacturing	-10.9	-2.6	3.6	3.4	-1.7	3.2	-2.6	-2.1	-7.6	-2.4	-4.8	-1.2	-0.9	4.4	-0.7	6.6	5.3	2.9	1.8	4.1	0.2
Durable Goods	-21.0	-8.0	3.3	1.8	-6.7	-2.8	-10.5	-11.0	-18.1	-10.7	-11.2	-5.1	-4.6	6.6	-3.9	6.4	7.0	3.6	0.2	4.2	-2.0
Nondurable Goods	0	3.3	4.1	4.8	3.2	8.3	5.0	6.6	1.1	5.1	0.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	6.7	4.0	2.3	3.0	4.1	1.7
Total Services	**1.2**	**0.6**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**-0.2**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**0.9**	**2.4**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**1.8**
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	3.4	2.6	3.3	1.0	2.6	-0.3	-2.5	-3.8	-4.2	-2.7	-6.4	-4.7	-3.2	0	-3.6	1.4	2.5	2.4	0.7	1.8	2.4
Wholesale Trade	1.5	3.3	3.9	2.8	2.9	1.4	0.7	-0.9	-3.4	-0.6	-6.0	-4.9	-3.0	-1.5	-3.9	1.9	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.9
Retail Trade	-3.7	-3.2	-0.6	1.0	-1.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.9	2.9	0.6	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2.6	3.2	2.7	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.5	2.0	3.0
Services	5.7	4.9	6.3	5.8	5.7	3.9	5.0	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.2
Government	0.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
Total	**0.2**	**0.8**	**2.7**	**3.1**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**-2.0**	**0.1**	**-1.1**	**-0.2**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**1.2**

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 1A
Industry of Employed Persons By Class of Worker and Sex For North Dakota 1980
Total--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	272,620	172,938	49,480	11,822	16,988	20,670	46,814	3,388
Agriculture	41,487	7,738	412	179	183	50	31,058	2,279
Mining	6,029	5,905	16	12	0	4	106	2
Construction	18,999	13,890	2,298	212	1,129	957	2,702	109
Manufacturing	15,877	15,002	368	122	163	83	448	59
Nondurable Goods	7,593	7,122	211	30	142	39	214	46
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	804	804	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	167	155	0	0	0	0	12	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	2,350	2,167	54	18	28	8	95	34
Durable Goods	7,680	7,287	157	92	21	44	223	13
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	510	489	0	0	0	0	19	2
Fabricated Metal Industries	585	560	0	0	0	0	25	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4,023	3,921	30	9	7	14	72	0
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	66	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	604	593	0	0	0	0	11	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	20,935	16,336	3,707	2,498	159	1,050	841	51
Railroads	3,430	3,361	69	53	12	4	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	4,873	4,051	48	17	7	24	744	30
U.S. Postal Service	2,231	0	2,231	2,231	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	473	364	90	13	0	77	18	1
Communications	3,878	3,769	104	59	30	15	2	3
Electric & Gas Utilities	3,832	3,624	208	84	26	98	0	0
Wholesale Trade	13,731	13,010	64	28	10	26	599	58
Retail Trade	50,070	44,817	501	205	180	116	4,203	549
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	3,030	2,673	18	2	0	16	294	45
Auto Dealers & Auto Supply Stores	4,796	4,620	0	0	0	0	164	12
Gasoline Service Stations	3,163	2,749	9	2	0	7	350	55
Eating and Drinking Places	13,990	12,529	255	80	111	64	1,040	166
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12,493	10,765	894	458	283	153	806	28
Bank & Credit Agencies	5,796	5,235	537	287	210	40	16	8
Insurance	4,008	3,369	198	131	59	8	426	15
Other Finance & Real Estate	2,689	2,161	159	40	14	105	364	5
Business & Repair Services	7,052	4,870	447	88	269	90	1,670	65
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	910	620	164	43	98	23	113	13
Automotive Repair & Services	2,270	1,675	7	2	0	5	563	25
Personal Services	9,036	6,811	49	19	13	17	2,129	47
Hotels & Lodging Places	4,190	3,128	39	19	11	9	1,011	12
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,811	1,112	0	0	0	0	692	7
Entertainment & Recreational Services	1,653	1,191	245	72	32	141	204	13
Professional & Related Services	61,280	32,603	26,501	1,970	10,845	13,686	2,048	128
Health Services	23,831	19,476	3,731	838	1,959	934	584	40
Hospitals	13,965	11,162	2,718	759	1,374	585	69	16
Educational Services	27,118	5,482	21,353	865	8,494	11,994	266	17
Elementary & Secondary Schools	17,875	3,856	13,993	596	2,047	11,350	26	0
Government	13,993	0	13,993	596	2,047	11,350	0	0
Colleges and Universities	8,374	1,458	6,901	219	6,307	375	3	12
Government	6,901	0	6,901	219	6,307	375	0	0
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	6,275	4,634	1,108	144	304	660	489	44
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	4,056	3,011	309	123	88	98	709	27
Public Administration	13,978	0	13,978	5,959	3,722	4,297	0	0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-D36, North Dakota, Vol. 1, Chapter D, November 1983 (1972 SIC).

Table 14 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons By Class of Worker and Sex For North Dakota 1980
Males--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	163,666	97,930	24,057	6,666	8,225	9,166	40,110	1,569
Agriculture	37,507	6,813	290	119	139	32	29,040	1,364
Mining	5,594	5,476	11	7	0	4	105	2
Construction	17,467	12,807	2,031	174	955	902	2,586	43
Manufacturing	11,748	11,106	257	63	141	53	369	16
Nondurable Goods	5,321	4,978	165	18	123	24	170	8
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	564	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	111	106	0	0	0	0	5	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,307	1,188	30	10	18	2	83	6
Durable Goods	6,016	5,726	92	45	18	29	190	8
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	440	430	0	0	0	0	10	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	510	485	0	0	0	0	25	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	3,284	3,198	22	9	7	6	64	0
Office, Accounting, & Computing Machines	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	411	402	0	0	0	0	9	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	16,665	13,071	2,793	1,723	123	947	781	20
Railroads	3,274	3,205	69	53	12	4	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	4,339	3,576	46	17	5	24	704	13
U.S. Postal Service	1,481	0	1,481	1,481	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	400	297	84	7	0	77	18	1
Communications	2,227	2,149	76	45	24	7	2	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	3,218	3,043	175	84	15	76	0	0
Wholesale Trade	11,089	10,485	44	12	10	22	537	23
Retail Trade	22,972	20,294	114	38	28	48	2,505	59
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	2,201	1,966	9	2	0	7	226	0
Auto Dealers & Auto Supply Stores	4,164	4,012	0	0	0	0	149	3
Gasoline Service Stations	2,535	2,213	7	0	0	7	312	3
Eating and Drinking Places	3,898	3,295	44	9	12	23	534	25
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,410	4,431	287	161	47	79	680	12
Bank & Credit Agencies	1,912	1,771	117	87	23	7	16	8
Insurance	2,013	1,546	73	56	17	0	392	2
Other Finance & Real Estate	1,485	1,114	97	18	7	72	272	2
Business & Repair Services	5,096	3,480	200	41	124	35	1,406	10
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	501	373	54	13	38	3	74	0
Automotive Repair & Services	2,044	1,491	7	2	0	5	540	6
Personal Services	1,755	1,182	13	2	7	4	551	9
Hotels & Lodging Places	842	724	13	2	7	4	100	5
Barber & Beauty Shops	356	139	0	0	0	0	215	2
Entertainment & Recreational Services	935	646	124	16	16	92	165	0
Professional & Related Services	19,453	8,139	9,918	790	4,715	4,413	1,385	11
Health Services	4,100	2,675	947	338	500	109	478	0
Hospitals	2,416	1,596	780	312	416	52	40	0
Educational Services	10,363	1,840	8,486	330	4,030	4,126	30	7
Elementary & Secondary Schools	5,955	1,165	4,772	165	732	3,875	18	0
Government	4,772	0	4,772	165	732	3,875	0	0
Colleges and Universities	4,278	619	3,647	140	3,279	228	3	7
Government	3,647	0	3,647	140	3,279	228	0	0
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	2,616	2,069	255	28	116	111	288	4
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	2,374	1,555	230	94	69	67	589	0
Public Administration	7,975	0	7,975	3,520	1,920	2,535	0	0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-D36, North Dakota, Vol. 1, Chapter D, November 1983 (1972 SIC).

Table 14 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons By Class of Worker and Sex For North Dakota 1980
Females--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	108,954	75,008	25,423	5,156	8,763	11,504	6,704	1,819
Agriculture	3,980	925	122	60	44	18	2,018	915
Mining	435	429	5	5	0	0	1	0
Construction	1,532	1,083	267	38	174	55	116	66
Manufacturing	4,129	3,896	111	59	22	30	79	43
Nondurable Goods	2,272	2,144	46	12	19	15	44	38
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	240	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	56	49	0	0	0	0	7	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,043	979	24	8	10	6	12	28
Durable Goods	1,664	1,561	65	47	3	15	33	5
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	70	59	0	0	0	0	9	2
Fabricated Metal Industries	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	739	723	8	0	0	8	8	0
Office, Accounting, & Computing Machines	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	193	191	0	0	0	0	2	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	4,270	3,265	914	775	36	103	60	31
Railroads	156	156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	534	475	2	0	2	0	40	17
U.S. Postal Service	750	0	750	750	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	73	67	6	6	0	0	0	0
Communications	1,651	1,620	28	14	6	8	0	3
Electric & Gas Utilities	614	581	33	0	11	22	0	0
Wholesale Trade	2,642	2,525	20	16	0	4	62	35
Retail Trade	27,098	24,523	387	167	152	68	1,698	490
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	829	707	9	0	0	9	68	45
Auto Dealers & Auto Supply Stores	632	608	0	0	0	0	15	9
Gasoline Service Station	628	536	2	2	0	0	38	52
Eating and Drinking Places	10,092	9,234	211	71	99	41	506	141
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7,083	6,334	607	297	236	74	126	16
Bank & Credit Agencies	3,884	3,464	420	200	187	33	0	0
Insurance	1,995	1,823	125	75	42	8	34	13
Other Finance & Real Estate	1,204	1,047	62	22	7	33	92	3
Business & Repair Services	1,956	1,390	247	47	145	55	264	55
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	409	247	110	30	60	20	39	13
Automotive Repair & Services	226	184	0	0	0	0	23	19
Personal Services	7,281	5,629	36	17	6	13	1,578	38
Hotels & Lodging Places	3,348	2,404	26	17	4	5	911	7
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,455	973	0	0	0	0	477	5
Entertainment & Recreational Services	718	545	121	56	16	49	39	13
Professional & Related Services	41,827	24,464	16,583	1,180	6,130	9,273	663	117
Health Services	19,731	16,801	2,784	500	1,459	825	106	40
Hospitals	11,549	9,566	1,938	447	958	533	29	16
Educational Services	16,755	3,642	12,867	535	4,464	7,868	236	10
Elementary & Secondary Schools	11,920	2,691	9,221	431	1,315	7,475	8	0
Government	9,221	0	9,221	431	1,315	7,475	0	0
Colleges and Universities	4,098	839	3,254	79	3,028	147	0	5
Government	3,254	0	3,254	79	3,028	147	0	0
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	3,659	2,565	853	116	188	549	201	40
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	1,682	1,456	79	29	19	31	120	27
Public Administration	6,003	0	6,003	2,439	1,802	1,762	0	0

SOURCE: "1980 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-D36, North Dakota, Vol. 1, Chapter D, November 1983 (1972 SIC).

Table 15
Industry of Employed Persons by Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota 1970
Total--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	204,585	114,879	38,203	9,232	11,979	16,992	48,263	3,240
Agriculture	43,575	6,589	317	161	109	47	34,625	2,044
Mining	1,638	1,569	0	0	0	0	65	4
Construction	11,165	6,657	2,571	290	1,261	1,020	1,856	81
Manufacturing	9,548	8,892	215	65	136	14	387	54
Nondurable Goods	5,644	5,213	141	0	127	14	251	39
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	825	811	5	0	0	5	9	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	63	54	0	0	0	0	9	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,693	1,539	6	0	6	0	135	13
Durable Goods	3,832	3,612	69	65	4	0	136	15
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	376	360	0	0	0	0	16	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	345	330	4	0	4	0	11	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,566	1,477	0	0	0	0	80	9
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	72	67	5	0	5	0	0	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	15,964	11,327	3,884	2,917	123	844	739	14
Railroads	3,441	3,427	14	9	0	5	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	2,801	2,250	6	0	0	6	542	3
U.S. Postal Service	2,665	0	2,665	2,665	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	270	200	36	10	0	26	34	0
Communications	2,525	2,497	28	8	16	4	0	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	2,230	1,992	228	102	4	122	5	5
Wholesale Trade	9,005	8,402	21	0	16	5	541	41
Retail Trade	38,300	32,307	441	217	150	74	4,889	663
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	4,671	3,920	29	15	7	7	637	85
Motor Vehicle & Accessories Retailing	3,304	3,137	5	5	0	0	157	5
Gasoline Service Stations	3,037	2,355	30	25	0	5	632	20
Eating and Drinking Places	8,180	6,705	119	32	70	17	1,162	194
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7,431	6,397	549	329	121	99	462	23
Bank & Credit Agencies	3,337	2,999	329	226	78	25	9	0
Insurance	2,607	2,277	105	74	24	7	221	4
Other Finance & Real Estate	1,487	1,121	115	29	19	67	232	19
Business & Repair Services	3,933	2,574	242	79	86	77	1,064	53
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	441	280	88	41	31	16	73	0
Automobile Services	1,498	1,102	16	0	5	11	362	18
Other Business & Repair Services	1,888	1,091	138	38	50	50	624	35
Personal Services	9,434	7,509	33	10	13	10	1,764	128
Private Households	3,245	3,206	0	0	0	0	34	5
Hotels & Lodging Places	2,160	1,707	14	5	9	0	382	57
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,754	933	5	5	0	0	801	15
Entertainment & Recreational Services	1,285	1,048	94	19	31	44	128	15
Professional & Related Services	44,898	21,608	21,427	1,478	8,288	11,661	1,743	120
Health Services	15,509	12,251	2,572	502	1,449	621	668	18
Educational Services, Government	17,341	0	17,341	732	6,416	10,193	0	0
Educational Services, Private	4,289	3,915	0	0	0	0	353	21
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	4,127	3,196	766	126	216	424	157	8
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	3,632	2,246	748	118	207	423	565	73
Public Administration	8,409	0	8,409	3,667	1,645	3,097	0	0

SOURCE: "1970 Census of Population: Detailed Population Characteristics," PC(1)-D36, North Dakota, August 1972 (1967 SIC).

Table 15 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons By Class of Worker and Sex For North Dakota 1970
Male--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	134,438	67,541	20,708	5,902	6,740	8,066	44,364	1,825
Agriculture	41,808	6,219	282	138	105	39	33,695	1,612
Mining	1,577	1,508	0	0	0	0	65	4
Construction	10,492	6,241	2,396	279	1,123	994	1,809	46
Manufacturing	7,625	7,140	147	28	109	10	322	16
Nondurable Goods	4,183	3,857	110	0	100	10	206	10
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	556	546	5	0	0	5	5	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	34	29	0	0	0	0	5	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	1,140	1,036	6	0	6	0	98	0
Durable Goods	3,390	3,236	32	28	4	0	116	6
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	358	348	0	0	0	0	10	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	319	304	4	0	4	0	11	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,442	1,372	0	0	0	0	70	0
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	52	47	5	0	5	0	0	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	13,116	9,409	3,004	2,116	108	780	703	0
Railroads	3,311	3,302	9	4	0	5	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	2,497	1,956	6	0	0	6	535	0
U.S. Postal Service	1,884	0	1,884	1,884	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	240	180	36	10	0	26	24	0
Communications	1,537	1,519	18	8	6	4	0	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	1,877	1,674	198	93	4	101	5	0
Wholesale Trade	7,518	6,983	10	0	10	0	520	5
Retail Trade	21,418	17,533	212	105	55	52	3,595	78
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	3,896	3,290	18	4	7	7	578	10
Motor Vehicle & Accessories Retailing	2,922	2,770	0	0	0	0	152	0
Gasoline Service Stations	2,793	2,172	25	20	0	5	587	9
Eating and Drinking Places	2,509	1,788	55	18	32	5	650	16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,774	3,037	313	191	54	68	420	4
Bank & Credit Agencies	1,318	1,133	180	134	35	11	5	0
Insurance	1,615	1,337	67	46	14	7	211	0
Other Finance & Real Estate	841	567	66	11	5	50	204	4
Business & Repair Services	3,207	2,055	148	30	59	59	980	24
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	273	164	67	20	31	16	42	0
Automobile Services	1,374	1,014	10	0	5	5	346	4
Other Business & Repair Services	1,478	800	71	10	23	38	587	20
Personal Services	2,205	1,276	5	5	0	0	904	20
Private Households	187	182	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hotels & Lodging Places	708	539	5	5	0	0	154	10
Barber & Beauty Shops	605	188	0	0	0	0	412	5
Entertainment & Recreational Services	713	545	52	10	15	27	116	0
Professional & Related Services	15,314	5,595	8,468	536	4,002	3,930	1,235	16
Health Services	2,875	1,575	727	164	484	79	573	0
Educational Services, Government	7,243	0	7,243	281	3,332	3,630	0	0
Educational Services, Private	1,416	1,377	0	0	0	0	35	4
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	2,160	1,762	262	50	91	121	128	8
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	1,620	881	236	41	95	100	499	4
Public Administration	5,671	0	5,671	2,464	1,100	2,107	0	0

SOURCE: "1970 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC(1)-D36, North Dakota, August 1972 (1967 SIC).

Table 15 (Continued)
Industry of Employed Persons By Class of Worker and Sex for North Dakota 1970
Female--16 Years and Older

	Total	Priv. Wage & Salary Workers	Government Workers				Self-Employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
			Total	Federal	State	Local		
TOTAL	70,147	47,338	17,495	3,330	5,239	8,926	3,899	1,415
Agriculture	1,767	370	35	23	4	8	930	432
Mining	61	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	673	416	175	11	138	26	47	35
Manufacturing	1,923	1,752	68	37	27	4	65	38
Nondurable Goods	1,461	1,356	31	0	27	4	45	29
Canned & Preserved Products & Beverages	269	265	0	0	0	0	4	0
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	29	25	0	0	0	0	4	0
Printing & Publishing & Allied Industries	553	503	0	0	0	0	37	13
Durable Goods	442	376	37	37	0	0	20	9
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	18	12	0	0	0	0	6	0
Fabricated Metal Industries	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	124	105	0	0	0	0	10	9
Office, Accounting, and Computing Machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not specified manufacturing industries	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	2,848	1,918	880	801	15	64	36	14
Railroads	130	125	5	5	0	0	0	0
Trucking Service and Warehousing	304	294	0	0	0	0	7	3
U.S. Postal Service	781	0	781	781	0	0	0	0
Air Transportation	30	20	0	0	0	0	10	0
Communications	988	978	10	0	10	0	0	0
Electric & Gas Utilities	353	318	30	9	0	21	0	5
Wholesale Trade	1,487	1,419	11	0	6	5	21	36
Retail Trade	16,882	14,774	229	112	95	22	1,294	585
Hardware & Building Materials--Retailing	775	630	11	11	0	0	59	75
Motor Vehicle & Accessories Retailing	382	367	5	5	0	0	5	5
Gasoline Service Stations	244	183	5	5	0	0	45	11
Eating and Drinking Places	5,671	4,917	64	14	38	12	512	178
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,657	3,360	236	138	67	31	42	19
Bank & Credit Agencies	2,019	1,866	149	92	43	14	4	0
Insurance	992	940	38	28	10	0	10	4
Other Finance & Real Estate	646	554	49	18	14	17	28	15
Business & Repair Services	726	519	94	49	27	18	84	29
Commercial Research & Management & Data Processing Services	168	116	21	21	0	0	31	0
Automobile Services	124	88	6	0	0	6	16	14
Other Business & Repair Services	410	291	67	28	27	12	37	15
Personal Services	7,229	6,233	28	5	13	10	860	108
Private Households	3,058	3,024	0	0	0	0	34	0
Hotels & Lodging Places	1,452	1,168	9	0	9	0	228	47
Barber & Beauty Shops	1,149	745	5	5	0	0	389	10
Entertainment & Recreational Services	572	503	42	9	16	17	12	15
Professional & Related Services	29,584	16,013	12,959	942	4,286	7,731	508	104
Health Services	12,634	10,676	1,845	338	965	542	95	18
Educational Services, Government	10,098	0	10,098	451	3,084	6,563	0	0
Educational Services, Private	2,873	2,538	0	0	0	0	318	17
Social Services, Religious & Membership Organizations	1,967	1,434	504	76	125	303	29	0
Legal, Engineering, & Other Professional Services	2,012	1,365	512	77	112	323	66	69
Public Administration	2,738	0	2,738	1,203	545	990	0	0

SOURCE: "1970 Census of Population; Detailed Population Characteristics," PC(1)-D36, North Dakota, August 1972 (1967 SIC).

APPENDIX IV

POVERTY

Table 16
Persons Receiving Food Stamps by County; First Quarter Average
1982-1985

	1982	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
REGION I							
Williams	478	1,078	867	844	125.5	-19.6	-2.7
Divide	69	73	104	94	5.8	42.5	-9.6
McKenzie	490	750	588	541	53.1	-21.6	-8.0
TOTAL	**1,037**	**1,901**	**1,559**	**1,479**	**83.3**	**-18.0**	**-5.1**
REGION II							
Ward	2,249	2,525	2,531	2,815	12.3	0.2	11.2
Bottineau	396	571	459	504	44.2	-19.6	9.8
Burke	121	131	150	151	8.3	14.5	0.7
McHenry	472	479	447	515	1.5	-6.7	15.2
Mountrail	469	660	653	619	40.7	-1.1	-5.2
Pierce	353	350	394	371	-0.8	12.6	-5.8
Renville	61	69	51	65	13.1	-26.1	27.5
TOTAL	**4,121**	**4,785**	**4,685**	**5,040**	**16.1**	**-2.1**	**7.6**
REGION III							
Ramsey	647	719	745	771	11.1	3.6	3.5
Benson	1,114	1,298	1,012	1,107	16.5	-22.0	9.4
Cavalier	392	381	386	393	-2.8	1.3	1.8
Towner	192	251	246	259	30.7	-2.0	5.3
Eddy	229	237	223	239	3.5	-5.9	7.2
Rolette	2,426	2,724	2,718	2,762	12.3	-0.2	1.6
TOTAL	**5,000**	**5,610**	**5,330**	**5,531**	**12.2**	**-5.0**	**3.8**
REGION IV							
Grand Forks	2,811	3,194	2,556	2,683	13.6	-20.0	5.0
Nelson	116	141	138	162	21.6	-2.1	17.4
Walsh	510	673	710	687	32.0	5.5	-3.2
Pembina	538	467	581	456	-13.2	24.4	-21.5
TOTAL	**3,975**	**4,475**	**3,985**	**3,988**	**12.6**	**-10.9**	**0.1**
REGION V							
Cass	2,744	2,886	2,570	2,794	5.2	-10.9	8.7
Traill	275	372	369	355	35.3	-0.8	-3.8
Steele	75	112	118	79	49.3	5.4	-33.1
Ransom	322	355	369	397	10.2	3.9	7.6
Richland	724	917	988	920	26.7	7.7	-6.9
Sargent	296	365	332	244	23.3	-9.0	-26.5
TOTAL	**4,436**	**5,007**	**4,746**	**4,789**	**12.9**	**-5.2**	**0.9**
REGION VI							
Stutsman	1,292	1,391	1,471	1,371	7.7	5.8	-6.8
Wells	212	297	335	307	40.1	12.8	-8.4
McIntosh	299	345	325	230	15.4	-5.8	-29.2
Logan	295	287	266	240	-2.7	-7.3	-9.8
Foster	186	173	196	180	-7.0	13.3	-8.2
Dickey	433	513	569	492	18.5	10.9	-13.5
LaMoure	266	381	395	328	43.2	3.7	-17.0
Barnes	520	715	712	776	37.5	-0.4	9.0
Griggs	173	255	249	222	47.4	-2.4	-10.8
TOTAL	**3,676**	**4,357**	**4,518**	**4,146**	**18.5**	**3.7**	**-8.2**
REGION VII							
Burleigh	2,295	2,426	2,402	2,950	5.7	-1.0	22.8
McLean	575	626	621	572	8.9	-0.8	-7.9
Sheridan	153	212	240	266	38.6	13.2	10.8
Kidder	269	291	298	280	8.2	2.4	-6.0
Emmons	350	375	381	323	7.1	1.6	-15.2
Morton	1,557	1,566	1,659	1,948	0.6	5.9	17.4
Mercer	484	303	276	351	-37.4	-8.9	27.2
Oliver	87	67	111	79	-23.0	65.7	-28.8
Grant	378	418	448	409	10.6	7.2	-8.7
Sioux	854	994	515	599	16.4	-48.2	16.3
TOTAL	**7,002**	**7,276**	**6,950**	**7,777**	**3.9**	**-4.5**	**11.9**
REGION VIII							
Stark	627	1,175	1,358	1,382	87.4	15.6	1.8
Hettinger	135	116	127	131	-14.1	9.5	3.1
Dunn	153	195	202	228	27.5	3.6	12.9
Bowman/Slope	82	147	167	152	79.3	13.6	-9.0
Billings/Golden Valley	52	103	117	144	98.1	13.6	23.1
Adams	68	119	114	98	75.0	-4.2	-14.0
TOTAL	**1,117**	**1,855**	**2,085**	**2,081**	**66.1**	**12.4**	**-0.2**
STATE TOTAL*	**30,349**	**35,267**	**33,857**	**34,992**	**16.2**	**-4.0**	**3.4**

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 17
Characteristics of Persons Below the
Poverty Level by Age and Sex and Race/Ethnicity 1980

Age	Below the Poverty Level			Below 125 Percent of the Poverty Level		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
16<	24,383	12,046	12,337	34,448	17,117	17,331
16-17	3,336	1,591	1,745	4,529	2,170	2,359
18-21	8,202	3,455	4,747	10,749	4,559	6,190
22-54	25,164	11,470	13,694	35,198	16,176	19,022
55-64	5,699	2,611	3,088	7,955	3,622	4,333
≥65	12,540	4,277	8,263	19,356	6,865	12,491
Total	79,324	35,450	43,874	112,235	50,509	61,726

Age	Below the Poverty Level		
	Total	American Indians	Other Minorities
16<	24,383	3,680	655
16-17	3,336	400	122
18-21	8,202	693	122
22-54	25,164	2,266	458
55-64	5,699	211	2
≥65	12,540	271	29
Total	79,324	7,521	1,388

Source: Summary Tape File 4, State Data Center, NDSU.

Table 18
Family Income in 1979 by Family Type

	Total	Median Income $	Less Than $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999
Total, All Families	168,418	18,023	12,902	24,366	29,072
Male Householder, No Wife Present	5,651	16,083	506	1,017	1,050
With Own Children <18 Years	1,788	15,883	174	355	288
With Children <6 Years	621	12,297	93	144	113
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	13,270	9,605	2,966	3,930	2,706
In Labor Force	7,875	10,373	1,244	2,530	1,894
With Own Children <18 Years	5,573	9,199	1,077	2,039	1,309
With Children <6 Years	1,905	7,175	595	803	384
Not in Labor Force	5,332	7,897	1,722	1,400	812
With Own Children <18 Years	2,303	4,576	1,301	534	202
With Children <6 Years	1,250	3,913	899	244	69

Source: "Detailed Population Characteristics; North Dakota" 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 36, PC80-1-D36, November 1983.

Table 19
Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons
With Public Assistance Income

	With Public Assistance Income in 1979			
	Total	Below Poverty Level	Rural	Below Poverty Level
Total Persons	28,152	10,768	15,201	5,875
Persons in Families	24,769	8,565	13,559	4,717
Householder	7,075	2,395	3,685	1,222
Female, No Spouse Present	2,853	1,558	1,173	614
Other	4,222	837	2,512	608
Related Children 18<	10,342	4,873	5,415	2,512
Children 5-17	7,255	3,115	3,896	1,658
Persons				
16<	9,222	4,574	4,723	2,299
16-21	3,172	976	1,765	615
22-54	8,055	2,671	4,100	1,363
55-64	2,300	642	1,399	412
≥65	5,403	1,905	3,214	1,186

Source: "Detailed Population Characteristics: North Dakota" 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter D, Part 36, PC80-1-D36, November 1983.

Table 20
Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons

	Place of Residence				
		Inside	Outside	Rural	
	Total	SMSA's	SMSA's	Total	Farm
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979					
FAMILIES	168,418	58,327	110,091	89,876	28,757
With Public Assistance Income	7,075	2,278	4,797	3,685	549
Income Above Poverty Level	4,680	1,544	3,136	2,463	448
Below Poverty Level Without Assistance	880	228	652	494	49
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	13,207	5,616	7,591	5,028	676
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	76,208	33,327	42,881	28,968	3,842
With Public Assistance Income	3,383	1,119	2,264	1,642	83
Income Above Poverty Level	1,180	414	766	484	38
Below Poverty Level Without Assistance	574	206	368	234	15
PERSONS	627,325	223,057	404,268	329,176	103,801
Related Children Under 18	189,131	65,157	123,974	103,678	33,775
Ages 18-64	364,604	138,616	225,988	180,321	60,070
Ages ≥65	73,590	19,284	54,306	45,177	9,956
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
FAMILIES	16,449	3,748	12,701	11,775	5,567
With Public Assistance Income	2,395	734	1,661	1,222	101
Householder Worked in 1979	11,899	2,791	9,108	8,662	5,035
With Related Children Under 18	11,197	2,777	8,420	7,698	3,973
With Children 5-17	8,602	1,946	6,656	6,410	3,423
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	3,519	1,339	2,180	1,461	99
Householder Worked in 1979	2,099	949	1,150	691	68
With Related Children Under 18	3,097	1,208	1,889	1,195	51
With Children Under 6	1,850	758	1,092	619	10
Householder ≥65	2,605	380	2,225	2,006	409
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	19,909	8,379	11,530	8,488	880
With Public Assistance Income	2,203	705	1,498	1,158	45
Worked in 1979	9,577	5,103	4,474	2,717	571
PERSONS	79,324	21,186	58,138	52,847	23,423
Related Children Under 18	27,069	6,148	20,921	19,735	10,141
Ages 18-64	39,715	12,196	27,519	24,765	12,293
Ages ≥65	12,540	2,842	9,698	8,347	989
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF THE POVERTY LEVEL					
FAMILIES	24,220	5,674	18,546	16,779	7,318
With Public Assistance Income	3,118	145	2,192	1,630	145
Householder Worked in 1979	17,671	4,246	13,425	12,333	6,638
With Related Children Under 18 Years	15,934	4,004	11,930	10,612	5,157
With Children 5 to 17	12,132	2,765	9,367	8,758	4,397
Female Householder, No Spouse Present	4,732	1,806	2,926	1,961	128
Householder Worked in 1979	2,986	1,326	1,660	998	84
With Related Children Under 18	3,978	1,555	2,423	1,525	65
With Children Under 6	2,218	911	1,307	747	12
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	25,864	10,546	15,318	11,047	1,105
With Public Assistance Income	2,548	809	1,739	1,313	49
Worked in 1979	12,534	6,386	6,148	3,764	709
PERSONS	112,235	29,781	82,454	73,231	30,450
Related Children Under 18	38,288	8,921	29,367	26,976	12,988
Ages 18-64	54,591	16,470	38,121	33,610	15,972
Ages ≥65	19,356	4,390	14,966	12,645	1,490

Source: "General Social and Economic Characteristics; North Dakota" 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Chapter C, Part 36, PC80-1-C36, July 1983.

APPENDIX V

EARNINGS AND INCOME

Table 21
Average Monthly Earnings Per Covered Job
by Industry For North Dakota
1980-1984

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984*	
	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change	$	% Change
Mining	1,818	13.1	2,061	13.4	2,116	2.7	2,088	-1.3	2,177	4.3
Construction	1,428	8.1	1,585	11.0	1,719	8.5	1,868	8.7	1,688	-9.6
Manufacturing	1,192	9.8	1,301	9.1	1,397	7.4	1,446	3.5	1,489	3.0
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	1,474	12.1	1,636	11.0	1,731	5.8	1,833	5.9	1,914	4.4
Wholesale Trade	1,290	9.9	1,395	8.1	1,462	4.8	1,479	1.2	1,536	3.9
Retail Trade	624	5.4	670	7.4	703	4.9	720	2.4	738	2.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,068	9.7	1,165	9.1	1,252	7.5	1,304	4.2	1,365	4.7
Services	819	11.9	928	13.3	999	7.7	1,049	5.0	1,103	5.1
Agriculture	828	4.2	912	10.1	950	4.2	945	-0.5	981	3.8
Government	1,027	8.0	1,181	15.0	1,284	8.7	1,311	2.1	1,346	2.7
Total	1,021	9.4	1,148	12.4	1,217	6.0	1,253	3.0	1,275	1.8

*Preliminary

Table 22
Job Insurance Covered Employment, Average Monthly Earnings Per Job, and Total Earnings for 1978-1984 by Quarter

		Employment				Earnings			
		Average Monthly Employment N	Percent Change From One Year Ago Quarter	Annual	Average Monthly Earnings $	Percent Change From One Year Ago Quarter	Annual	Total Earnings $	Percent Change From One Year Ago Quarter	Annual
1978	I	196,057	--		814	--		478,550,963	--	
	II	207,795	--		837	--		521,762,699	--	
	III	211,572	--		861	--		546,435,525	--	
	IV	213,839	--		902	--		578,552,191	--	
		207,316		--	854		--	2,125,301,378		--
1979	I	205,143	4.6		888	9.1		546,479,319	14.2	
	II	216,312	4.1		905	8.1		587,123,051	12.5	
	III	220,551	4.2		934	8.5		618,009,387	13.1	
	IV	223,775	4.6		991	9.9		665,435,856	15.0	
		216,445		4.4	930		9.0	2,417,047,613		13.7
1980	I	212,894	3.8		977	10.0		623,963,809	14.2	
	II	226,811	4.9		994	9.8		676,114,063	15.2	
	III	224,145	1.6		1,018	9.0		684,732,041	10.8	
	IV	228,383	2.1		1,085	9.5		743,652,708	11.8	
		223,058		3.1	1,019		9.5	2,728,462,621		12.9
1981	I	218,030	2.4		1,066	9.1		697,334,024	11.8	
	II	228,571	0.8		1,124	13.1		770,510,024	14.0	
	III	231,594	3.3		1,152	13.2		800,185,024	16.9	
	VI	236,660	3.6		1,223	12.7		875,419,104	17.7	
		228,714		2.5	1,141		12.4	3,143,448,176		15.2
1982	I	224,495	3.0		1,184	11.1		797,237,368	14.3	
	II	230,752	1.0		1,217	8.3		842,529,920	9.3	
	III	231,558	0.1<		1,200	4.2		833,498,380	4.2	
	IV	231,598	-2.1		1,267	3.6		880,282,922	0.6	
		229,601		0.4	1,217		6.3	3,353,548,590		6.7
1983	I	222,492	-0.9		1,211	2.3		808,183,472	1.4	
	II	232,177	0.6		1,251	2.8		871,019,578	3.4	
	III	234,879	1.4		1,261	5.1		888,514,078	6.6	
	IV	238,162	2.8		1,288	1.7		920,265,222	4.5	
		231,928		1.0	1,253		3.0	3,487,982,350		4.0
1984[P/]	I	227,068	2.1		1,267	4.6		862,986,317	6.8	
	II	234,636	1.1		1,269	1.4		893,529,560	2.6	
	III	234,777	0.1<		1,255	-0.5		883,600,228	-0.6	
	IV	236,676	-0.6		1,307	1.5		928,286,519	0.9	
		233,289		0.6	1,275		1.8	3,568,402,624		2.3
1985[P/]	I	226,387	-0.3		1,277	0.8		867,281,691	0.5	

[P/] Preliminary
SOURCE: RAQ20J

APPENDIX VI

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS, 1984

Table 23

JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA

STATEWIDE — CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE CLIENTS BY OCCUPATION — EEM32JR

STATE ANNUALLY — FOR THE PERIOD 01/84 - 12/84

CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	TOTAL	FEMALE	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	HANDICAP	MINORITY		VETERAN			AGE			
						TOTAL	AMERICAN INDIAN	TOTAL	VIETNAM ERA	DISABLE	MSFW 1/	UNDER 22	22-44	45-54	55+
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
0-1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	12761	5686	435	521	455	280	1714	925	232	4	1263	10247	827	424
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	20037	15564	1813	1174	850	568	1272	561	249	8	5539	12576	1223	699
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	13876	9640	2471	1230	1274	933	819	278	170	10	5385	6733	986	772
4	AGRI, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1905	210	173	118	304	105	214	67	32	429	630	1008	135	132
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	797	415	43	37	87	24	86	36	7	15	43	488	140	126
6	MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS	2841	86	209	232	139	104	798	373	106	21	492	1988	203	158
7	BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	775	359	84	70	125	115	96	47	19	0	103	561	67	44
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	17154	409	1071	944	1391	1276	4369	2071	407	70	2474	12272	1472	935
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	12797	721	932	917	631	437	2519	1243	327	56	3365	8163	726	543
	PARTIAL REGISTRATIONS	3248	1580	860	175	707	459	251	131	46	158	1559	1476	152	61
	TOTAL	86191	34670	8091	5418	5963	4301	12138	5732	1595	771	20853	55512	5931	3895

1/ MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL FARM WORKERS

Table 24

PART 3

AREA: STATE BY REGION
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/84 TO 12/84

REGION	JI CLAIMANTS BY AGE AND ED STATUS FOR CLAIMANTS 55+					JI EXHUASTEES BY AGE			
	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	55+ ED	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
REGION 1	1216	79	1073	64	0	93	1	81	11
REGION 2	2747	193	2346	208	2	470	29	407	34
REGION 3	1222	89	1003	130	4	307	12	259	36
REGION 4	2559	150	2160	249	6	457	22	383	52
REGION 5	3029	154	2646	229	1	454	13	388	53
REGION 6	1451	89	1223	149	2	271	9	225	37
REGION 7	4816	336	4164	316	1	760	39	632	89
REGION 8	1680	153	1421	106	3	190	9	165	16
TOTAL	18730	1243	16036	1451	19	3002	134	2540	328

Table 25

PART 2

AREA: STATE BY REGION
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/84 TO 12/84

	ALL CLIENTS BY AGE AND EDUCATION						ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CLIENTS BY SEX AND AGE											
	-- 16-18 --		-- 19-21 --		22-54	55+	TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
REGION	TOTAL	12YRS	TOTAL	12YRS	12YRS	12YRS	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
REGION 1	456	93	847	616	3234	125	390	145	239	6	186	84	99	3	204	61	140	3
REGION 2	938	245	1911	1540	6684	238	987	323	658	6	415	164	247	4	572	159	411	2
REGION 3	552	96	990	728	2971	136	1163	413	727	23	577	203	355	19	586	210	372	4
REGION 4	651	299	2503	2239	7494	249	1326	370	932	24	684	198	471	15	642	172	461	9
REGION 5	833	284	2726	2450	10516	378	1290	353	908	29	533	176	340	17	757	177	568	12
REGION 6	504	105	1044	877	3907	219	495	193	293	9	192	89	96	7	303	104	197	2
REGION 7	1415	314	2596	2182	10827	488	1251	367	865	19	479	160	307	12	772	207	558	7
REGION 8	492	137	1096	939	3690	135	757	215	521	21	403	116	271	16	354	99	250	5
TOTAL	5841	1563	13613	11571	49223	2018	7659	2379	5143	137	3469	1190	2186	93	4190	1189	2957	44

Table 26

PART 1

AREA: STATEWIDE
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/84 TO 12/84

DOT NUMBER	OCC TITLE	ALL CLIENTS BY SEX AND AGE											
		TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
		TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
0-1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS	11775	1207	10189	379	6524	537	5734	253	5251	670	4455	126
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	18487	5110	12728	649	4042	1011	2802	229	14445	4099	9926	420
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	13059	5123	7202	734	3912	1726	1952	234	9147	3397	5250	500
4	AGRI, FISHERY, FORESTRY, & RELATED OCCUPATIONS	1759	581	1055	123	1576	498	959	119	183	83	96	4
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	719	38	571	110	351	25	284	42	368	13	287	68
6	MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS	2596	456	1999	141	2519	447	1933	139	77	9	66	2
7	BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS	685	95	552	38	368	56	291	21	317	39	261	17
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	16158	2335	12942	881	15756	2283	12595	878	402	52	347	3
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	11899	3159	8234	506	11228	2957	7796	475	671	202	438	31
	PARTIAL REGISTRATIONS	2624	1350	1225	49	1265	662	567	36	1359	688	658	13
TOTAL		79761	19454	56697	3610	47541	10202	34913	2426	32220	9252	21784	1184

Table 27

PART 1

AREA: STATE BY REGION
TIME PERIOD: ANNUAL

TABLE A: ALL JOB SERVICE CLIENTS FOR THE PERIOD: 01/84 TO 12/84

	ALL CLIENTS BY SEX AND AGE											
	TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
REGION	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+	TOTAL	16-21	22-54	55+
REGION 1	5391	1303	3886	202	3303	700	2479	124	2088	603	1407	78
REGION 2	10389	2749	7659	481	6391	1367	4698	326	4498	1382	2961	155
REGION 3	5600	1542	3751	307	3435	849	2373	213	2165	693	1378	94
REGION 4	12328	3154	8585	489	7135	1509	5299	327	5193	1645	3386	162
REGION 5	15820	3559	11634	627	9327	1908	7022	397	6493	1651	4612	230
REGION 6	6533	1548	4563	422	3915	827	2807	281	2618	721	1756	141
REGION 7	17052	4011	12215	826	10293	2184	7523	586	6759	1827	4692	240
REGION 8	6148	1588	4304	256	3742	858	2712	172	2406	730	1592	84
TOTAL	79761	19454	56697	3610	47541	10202	34913	2426	32220	9252	21784	1184

APPENDIX VII

AGRICULTURE

Table 28

(38-000) NORTH DAKOTA

FARM INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

ITEM	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS	1,947,278	2,457,970	2,727,142	2,699,833	2,738,244	2,801,218
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	604,131	820,824	891,811	708,075	709,376	772,739
MEAT ANIMALS AND OTHER LIVESTOCK	511,208	718,471	774,672	577,025	576,469	634,080
DAIRY PRODUCTS	83,329	92,267	106,672	120,960	123,125	129,000
POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	9,594	10,086	10,467	10,090	9,782	9,659
TOTAL CROPS	1,343,147	1,637,146	1,835,331	1,991,758	2,028,868	2,028,479
TRUCK CROPS AND MELONS	250	250	450	450	480	500
FRUITS, NUTS, AND BERRIES	98	126	186	100	115	130
GREENHOUSE AND NURSERY PRODUCTS	4,500	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,500	9,000
FOREST PRODUCTS	250	275	300	300	600	1,000
ALL OTHER CROPS	1,338,049	1,630,495	1,827,395	1,982,908	2,019,173	2,017,849
OTHER INCOME	439,871	227,019	328,027	357,659	441,288	810,349
GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	278,179	46,519	116,634	130,659	200,176	578,760
IMPUTED INCOME AND RENT RECEIVED	161,692	180,500	211,393	227,000	241,112	231,589
PRODUCTION EXPENSES	1,866,222	2,199,728	2,284,983	2,663,052	2,827,254	2,742,716
FEED PURCHASED	53,597	75,518	77,404	72,576	62,736	76,059
LIVESTOCK PURCHASED	107,921	158,888	145,914	134,132	131,139	140,970
SEED PURCHASED	53,844	60,416	68,396	86,254	87,461	68,860
FERTILIZER AND LIME PURCHASED	150,306	179,305	241,340	230,761	185,249	166,566
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS PURCHASED	115,406	158,861	202,942	228,851	215,844	199,032
HIRED FARM LABOR EXCL. CONTRACT LABOR	79,642	86,297	92,874	93,150	110,571	118,705
CONTR. LABOR, MACHINE HIRE + CUSTOM WORK	44,759	56,299	56,587	68,151	70,899	55,254
ALL OTHER PRODUCTION EXPENSES 1/	1,260,747	1,424,144	1,399,526	1,749,177	1,963,355	1,917,270
VALUE OF INVENTORY CHANGE	89,393	5,571	-475,286	439,637	61,364	-206,831
LIVESTOCK	-29,448	22,891	-81,973	72,082	33,988	20,965
CROPS	118,841	-17,320	-393,313	367,555	27,376	-227,796
DERIVATION OF FARM LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME:						
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS AND OTHER INCOME	2,387,149	2,684,989	3,055,169	3,057,492	3,179,532	3,611,567
LESS: TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES	1,866,222	2,199,728	2,284,983	2,663,052	2,827,254	2,742,716
REALIZED NET INCOME	520,927	485,261	770,186	394,440	352,278	868,851
PLUS: VALUE OF INVENTORY CHANGE	89,393	5,571	-475,286	439,637	61,364	-206,831
TOTAL NET INCOME INCL. CORPORATE FARMS	610,320	490,832	294,900	834,077	413,642	662,020
LESS: CORPORATE FARMS	9,365	8,214	5,324	13,053	6,911	11,599
PLUS: STATISTICAL ADJUSTMENT	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
TOTAL NET FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME	600,956	482,611	289,577	821,029	406,725	650,417
PLUS: FARM WAGES AND PERQUISITES	78,190	84,521	90,719	90,550	107,929	116,080
PLUS: FARM OTHER LABOR INCOME	1,765	1,556	1,758	1,975	2,348	2,638
TOTAL FARM LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME	680,911	568,688	382,054	913,554	517,002	769,135

1/ INCLUDES REPAIR AND OPERATION OF CAPITAL ITEMS; DEPRECIATION, INTEREST, RENT AND TAXES; AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.
(L) LESS THAN $50,000. ESTIMATES ARE INCLUDED IN TOTALS.

APRIL 1985

REGIONAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Table 29
Summary Data From the 1982 Census of Agriculture

Farm Characteristics	1978	1982	Change N	Change %
TOTAL	40,357	36,436	-3,921	-9.7
BY SIZE (acres):				
1-9	1,048	1,121	73	7.0
10-49	902	1,142	240	26.6
50-179	3,564	3,179	-385	-10.8
180-499	7,901	6,577	-1,324	-16.8
500-999	11,774	9,756	-2,018	-17.1
1,000-1,999	11,133	10,045	-1,088	-9.8
2,000>	4,035	4,616	581	14.4

Farm Operator Characteristics	1978	1982	Change N	Change %
TOTAL	40,357	36,436	-3,921	-9.7
BY AGE:				
< 24	2,111	1,974	-137	-6.5
25-34	6,627	6,845	218	3.3
35-44	7,056	6,776	-280	-4.0
45-54	9,900	7,859	-2,041	-20.6
55-64	10,107	8,594	-1,513	-15.0
65>	4,556	4,388	-168	-3.7
BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION AND RESIDENCE:				
Occupation: Farming	34,086	30,594	-3,492	-10.2
Residence on Farm Operated	25,210	22,691	-2,519	-10.0
Residence Not on Farm Operated	5,289	4,640	-649	-12.3
Occupation: Nonfarming	6,271	5,842	-429	-6.8
Residence on Farm Operated	2,857	2,603	-254	-8.9
Residence Not on Farm Operated	2,605	2,533	-72	-2.8
BY DAYS OF OFF FARM WORK:				
None	25,287	23,375	-1,912	-7.6
1-99	7,157	5,771	-1,386	-19.4
100>	7,913	7,290	-623	-7.9

Selected Production Expenditures (Thousands of Dollars)

	1978	1982	Change in Expenditures $	As a Proportion of Decrease	As a Proportion of Increase
TOTAL	724,115	950,912	226,797	$-5,090	$226,797
Livestock and poultry purchased	107,496	104,075	-3,421	67.2	
Feed for livestock and poultry	61,321	72,998	11,677		5.1
Seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees	53,614	92,215	38,601		17.0
Commercial fertilizer	150,712	159,071	8,359		3.7
Other agricultural chemicals 1/	70,412	116,882	46,470		20.5
Hired farm labor	70,743	77,019	6,276		2.8
Contract labor	5,630	3,961	-1,669	32.8	
Customwork, machinery hire & rent of equipment	39,482	43,917	4,435		2.0
Gasoline and gasohol	66,605	100,723	34,118		15.0
Diesel fuel	55,915	120,501	64,586		28.5
Electricity	18,870	30,855	11,985		5.3
				100.0	99.9

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, "1982 Census of Agriculture; North Dakota" (Preliminary Report) AC82-A-000(p), March 1984.

Table 30
Number of Farms by County and Size Class
1982 Census of Agriculture

	ACRES					TOTAL	
	1-179	180-499	500-999	1000-1999	≥ 2000	N	%
REGION I							
Williams	124	160	230	289	170	973	
Divide	54	85	161	217	95	612	
McKenzie	104	122	170	196	186	778	
TOTAL	**282**	**367**	**561**	**702**	**451**	**2,363**	**6.5**
ROW PERCENT	11.9	15.5	23.7	29.7	19.1	99.9	
REGION II							
Ward	267	201	320	344	125	1,257	
Bottineau	160	207	227	247	126	967	
Burke	55	108	161	176	80	580	
McHenry	142	145	270	289	128	974	
Mountrail	97	149	214	295	126	881	
Pierce	45	85	201	206	52	589	
Renville	57	76	149	141	57	480	
TOTAL	**823**	**971**	**1,542**	**1,698**	**694**	**5,728**	**15.7**
ROW PERCENT	14.4	17.0	26.9	29.6	12.1	100.0	
REGION III							
Ramsey	81	121	186	217	85	690	
Benson	85	132	231	225	87	760	
Cavalier	110	174	357	268	62	971	
Towner	71	66	147	205	63	552	
Eddy	45	58	97	103	42	345	
Rolette	119	133	131	131	36	550	
TOTAL	**511**	**684**	**1,149**	**1,149**	**375**	**3,868**	**10.6**
ROW PERCENT	13.2	17.7	29.7	29.7	9.7	100.0	
REGION IV							
Grand Forks	172	189	276	237	83	957	
Nelson	91	126	180	172	63	632	
Walsh	173	243	296	200	63	975	
Pembina	146	243	243	145	64	841	
TOTAL	**582**	**801**	**995**	**754**	**273**	**3,405**	**9.3**
ROW PERCENT	17.1	23.5	29.2	22.1	8.0	99.9	
REGION V							
Cass	230	291	357	313	86	1,277	
Traill	109	178	219	147	33	686	
Steele	50	71	135	134	50	440	
Ransom	112	122	150	96	41	521	
Richland	256	334	346	189	83	1,208	
Sargent	96	119	198	127	49	589	
TOTAL	**853**	**1,115**	**1,405**	**1,006**	**342**	**4,721**	**13.0**
ROW PERCENT	18.1	23.6	29.8	21.3	7.2	100.0	
REGION VI							
Stutsman	187	189	288	292	178	1,134	
Wells	89	114	220	246	66	735	
McIntosh	72	85	202	188	48	595	
Logan	65	67	169	178	57	536	
Foster	44	61	84	107	49	345	
Dickey	109	116	162	148	76	611	
LaMoure	98	167	239	194	67	765	
Barnes	161	222	305	234	93	1,015	
Griggs	57	106	131	122	41	457	
TOTAL	**882**	**1,127**	**1,800**	**1,709**	**675**	**6,193**	**17.0**
ROW PERCENT	14.2	18.2	29.1	27.6	10.9	100.0	
REGION VII							
Burleigh	200	125	151	187	129	792	
McLean	184	178	306	362	119	1,149	
Sheridan	45	86	126	183	55	495	
Kidder	64	75	126	193	108	566	
Emmons	113	160	248	253	75	849	
Morton	195	142	193	269	157	956	
Mercer	95	121	129	130	67	542	
Oliver	47	74	90	90	48	349	
Grant	91	76	157	215	146	685	
Sioux	12	21	27	66	93	219	
TOTAL	**1,046**	**1,058**	**1,553**	**1,948**	**997**	**6,602**	**18.1**
ROW PERCENT	15.8	16.0	23.5	29.5	15.1	99.9	
REGION VIII							
Stark	138	104	222	211	94	769	
Slope	24	33	43	96	99	295	
Hettinger	47	62	98	186	109	502	
Golden Valley	33	43	50	81	81	288	
Dunn	81	93	162	214	147	697	
Bowman	73	25	60	103	116	377	
Billings	28	45	47	77	60	257	
Adams	39	49	69	111	103	371	
TOTAL	**463**	**454**	**751**	**1,079**	**809**	**3,556**	**9.8**
ROW PERCENT	13.0	12.8	21.1	30.3	22.8	100.0	
STATE TOTAL	**5,442**	**6,577**	**9,756**	**10,045**	**4,616**	**36,436**	**100.0**
ROW PERCENT	14.9	18.0	26.8	27.6	12.7	100.0	

SOURCE: 1982 Census of Agriculture Preliminary Report; North Dakota AC82-A-38-000(P) Issued March 1984

Table 31
Change in the Number of Farms by County and Size Class, 1978-1982

	ACRES					
	1-179	180-499	500-999	1000-1999	> 2000	Total
REGION I						
Williams	-19	-45	-2	-98	5	-159
Divide	-8	-10	-38	-3	0	-59
McKenzie	8	-19	-18	-12	15	-26
TOTAL	**-19**	**-74**	**-58**	**-113**	**20**	**-244**
PERCENT CHANGE	-6.3	-16.8	-9.4	-13.9	4.6	-9.4
REGION II						
Ward	31	-54	-85	-21	27	-102
Bottineau	12	-30	-57	-66	31	-110
Burke	-15	-1	-55	-26	27	-70
McHenry	-12	-31	-30	-21	23	-71
Mountrail	-12	33	-50	-22	-3	-54
Pierce	-15	19	-30	-11	13	-24
Renville	-10	-14	-24	-15	3	-60
TOTAL	**-21**	**-78**	**-331**	**-182**	**121**	**-491**
PERCENT CHANGE	-2.5	-7.4	-17.7	-9.7	21.1	7.9
REGION III						
Ramsey	13	-35	-44	-18	2	-82
Benson	-1	-36	-68	-13	11	-107
Cavalier	-7	-65	-46	-18	6	-130
Towner	19	-20	-77	-19	21	-76
Eddy	2	-7	-15	-7	4	-23
Rolette	-9	-28	-52	-20	1	-108
TOTAL	**17**	**-191**	**-302**	**-95**	**45**	**-526**
PERCENT CHANGE	3.4	-21.8	-20.8	-7.6	13.6	-12.0
REGION IV						
Grand Forks	-22	-59	-62	4	10	-129
Nelson	-4	-31	-42	-26	19	-84
Walsh	-39	-111	-53	-3	9	-197
Pembina	-21	-24	-73	2	13	-103
TOTAL	**-86**	**-225**	**-230**	**-23**	**51**	**-513**
PERCENT CHANGE	-12.9	-21.9	-18.8	-3.0	23.0	-13.1
REGION V						
Cass	-20	-65	-76	4	1	-156
Traill	-19	-53	-50	14	8	-100
Steele	12	-41	-50	-8	14	-73
Ransom	-9	-27	-19	-28	8	-75
Richland	-23	-114	-52	4	25	-160
Sargent	-4	-24	-18	-4	11	-39
TOTAL	**-63**	**-324**	**-265**	**-18**	**67**	**-603**
PERCENT CHANGE	-6.9	-22.5	-15.9	-1.8	24.4	-11.3
REGION VI						
Stutsman	26	-15	-60	-56	20	-85
Wells	14	-23	-55	-4	3	-65
McIntosh	12	-38	-20	-29	17	-58
Logan	15	-18	-28	-23	8	-46
Foster	0	-3	-17	-1	-5	-26
Dickey	-3	-25	-51	-21	5	-95
LaMoure	-39	-22	-53	-16	19	-111
Barnes	0	-58	-43	-50	19	-132
Griggs	-26	-1	-19	-14	6	-54
TOTAL	**-1**	**-203**	**-346**	**-214**	**92**	**-672**
PERCENT CHANGE	-0.1	-15.3	-16.1	-11.1	15.8	-9.8
REGION VII						
Burleigh	28	-30	0	-54	19	-37
McLean	33	-39	-111	-27	23	-121
Sheridan	-4	12	-30	-25	12	-35
Kidder	-7	-27	24	-17	-1	-28
Emmons	28	-30	-52	-34	12	-76
Morton	16	-2	-66	-25	1	-76
Mercer	6	6	-56	-6	13	-37
Oliver	1	7	-29	-19	3	-37
Grant	22	-33	-24	-54	30	-59
Sioux	-10	-4	-1	1	7	-7
TOTAL	**113**	**-140**	**-345**	**-260**	**119**	**-513**
PERCENT CHANGE	11.5	-11.7	-18.2	-11.8	13.6	-7.2
REGION VIII						
Stark	14	-20	-27	-40	16	-57
Slope	-20	-2	-19	-6	9	-38
Hettinger	-6	-2	-36	-10	8	-46
Golden Valley	-21	-8	-2	-27	15	-43
Dunn	20	-3	-39	-42	13	-51
Bowman	14	-27	6	-31	1	-37
Billings	-6	-15	-14	-4	1	-38
Adams	-7	-12	-10	-23	3	-49
TOTAL	**-12**	**-89**	**-141**	**-183**	**66**	**-359**
PERCENT CHANGE	-2.5	-16.4	-15.8	-14.5	8.9	-9.2
STATE TOTAL	**-72**	**-1,324**	**-2,018**	**-1,088**	**581**	**-3,921**
PERCENT CHANGE	-1.3	-16.8	-17.1	-9.8	14.4	-9.7

SOURCE: 1982 Census of Agriculture Preliminary Report; North Dakota AC82-A-38-000(P) Issued March 1984

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JOB SERVICE NORTH DAKOTA
LOCAL OFFICES

Region 1
Williston Regional Office
422 First Avenue West
Williston, North Dakota 58801
Telephone 572-7771

Region 2
Minot Regional Office
3416 North Broadway
Minot, North Dakota 58701
Telephone 852-2164

Region 3
Devils Lake Regional Office
301 South College Drive
Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301
Telephone 662-2181

Rolla District Office
Six Northwest First Street
Rolla, North Dakota 58367
Telephone 477-5631

Region 4
Grand Forks Regional Office
2016 South Washington
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Telephone 777-3711

Grafton District Office
728 Hill Avenue South
Grafton, North Dakota 58237
Telephone 352-2202

UND Placement Office
Room 141, McCannel Hall
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202
Telephone 777-3904

Region 5
Fargo Regional Office
1350 32 Street South
Fargo, North Dakota 58103
Telephone 237-7113

Region 5--Continued
Wahpeton District Office
524 Second Avenue North
Wahpeton, North Dakota 58075
Telephone 671-2711

NDSU
Placement Bureau
Memorial Union Building
Fargo, North Dakota 58105
Telephone 237-7111

Region 6
Jamestown Regional Office
429 Second Street Southwest
Jamestown, North Dakota 58401
Telephone 251-2256

Valley City District Office
2425 West Main
Valley City, North Dakota 58072
Telephone 845-7261

Region 7
Bismarck Regional Office
216 Second Street
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-2880

Mandan District Office
501 First Street Northwest
Mandan, North Dakota 58554
Telephone 663-6461

Beulah District Office
118 West Main
Beulah, North Dakota, 58523
Telephone Number 873-5607

Region 8
Dickinson Regional Office
66 Osborn Drive
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone 227-2361

Teacher Placement Service
1000 East Divide Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-3497

Veterans Employment
and Training Service
1000 East Divide
Bismarck, North Dakota 58502
Telephone 224-2865